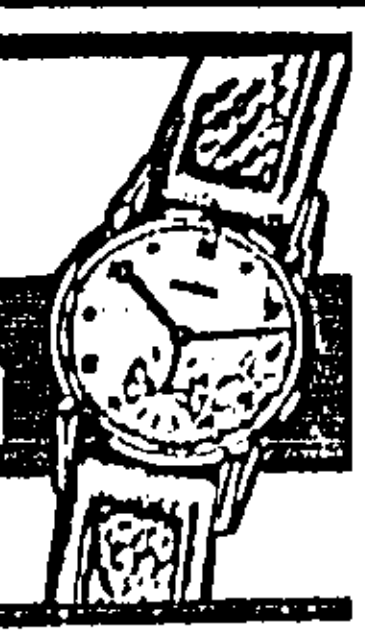


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Stumbling Block Is Formosa

LONDON FEAR OF CHINESE DEMANDS

London, Dec. 10. Communist China is placing Formosa at the top of her demands, thereby darkening the otherwise good prospects for peace in the Pacific, diplomatic quarters said today.

A British Far Eastern expert said that developments in the past 24 hours have brought the first real hope in a long series of dark days but that he cautioned against too great optimism because of the wide gap in the Chinese and American positions. He said the United Nations is not going to put all efforts into achieving a "cease-fire" in Korea without settling forth in advance conditions on which a permanent settlement would be acceptable to China and the United Nations.

Diplomatic sources said the great danger was that China, flushed with military victory, will make demands that will cause negotiations to collapse before they begin.

The Chinese terms are understood to include:

1. An agreement turning Formosa over to Communist China.
2. A seat in the United Nations.
3. Withdrawal of Allied troops from Korea.

POLES APART

It is possible, a Far Eastern authority said, that an agreement could be reached in the last two. But on Formosa it is feared that a compromise could not be reached because the Republican Party sentiment and the Chinese are poles apart.

The British who have recognized Communist China are anxious and eager to try to narrow the extreme positions.

A British-French-American note to Russia setting forth the Big Three's view of the possibility of four-power discussions is expected to be made known early this week. On that score, too, the British are inclined to be wary of optimism for the reply will reflect the Soviet position that the Big Four talks should concern Germany and her rearmament only.

On Tuesday, the Chiefs of Staff of the Atlantic Pact nations will meet in London to polish a plan for the creation of a force to defend Western Europe. The appointment of General Dwight Eisenhower as Supreme Commander may finally come this week.—United Press

Earth Tremor Causes Panic

Lucca, Italy, Dec. 11. A sharp earth tremor caused panic here yesterday where Italy's noted Communist Luigi Longo was delivering a speech. Several were injured in the rush to the exits. The shock was recorded at 1202 GMT and was felt over a wide area. In the city it caused people to leave their homes in a hurry. Notwithstanding the strength of the quake, no damage was reported.—Associated Press.

Lava Flow Slows Down

Catania, Sicily, Dec. 10. The hissing stream of lava writhing down the slopes of Mount Etna to menace the villages of Milo and Renice slowed to a rate of about 30 ft. an hour on Sunday.

Everybody, however, has fled the villages. Soldiers and the police made a dawn check to ensure that nobody remained in the path of the stream, estimated as nearly half a mile wide and forty feet deep.

Earlier it was feared that the villages would be engulfed soon after midnight. Despite the slow down, experts would not commit themselves to a new timetable for the stream's progress.

The eruption has aroused scientific interest throughout Europe and many volcano experts have arrived to study it. One of them, Jacques Tichard, is reported to be sending lava samples to the Paris Atom Studies Centre for a check on its radio activity.—Associated Press.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO SCIENTIST

Stockholm, Dec. 11. Cecil F. Powell, the 47-year-old physicist prize winner, was elected by Professor Z. Lindb, member of the Nobel Prize Awarding Body, for having "in pursuance of the great British traditions enriched our field of knowledge with the results of the greatest scientific value". Professor Lindb described the British scientist's cosmic ray discoveries as "sensational" and said that by bringing the photographic method for the study of nuclear phenomena to "a new degree of perfection", the British scientist had provided science with "one of the most important tools available".—Associated Press.

Will Chinese Stop at 38th?

Contradictory Reports About Peking Offer

While certain news agency reports from Lake Success claim that the Chinese Communists have expressed a willingness to stop their troops at the 38th parallel in Korea as a basis for negotiations in the conflict, another report states that Sir Benegal Rau has denied as "entirely untrue" that Mr Wu Hsiu-chuan, the chief Peking delegate, has made any such offer.

However, there appears to be some good foundation for hope that Peking will respond to the appeal issued by 13 Asiatic countries for a cessation of hostilities in Korea.

Associated Press, reporting Sir Benegal Rau's denial that the Chinese had offered to stop at the 38th parallel added that a spokesman for the United States mission to the United Nations also stated that a check throughout diplomatic channels failed to reveal any substantiation for the reported offer.

Emergency Meeting

Lake Success, Dec. 10. A meeting of the 13 Asian and Middle East nations who made the "Stop at the 38th Parallel" appeal to the Communists in Korea was called for today on an emergency basis. The meeting had been scheduled for tomorrow.

The Indian delegation, which has been taking the leading part in these negotiations, has made no direct promise yet that it would agree to a cease-fire on the 38th Parallel, there were strong indications from many sides that the Communists, in effect, agree to stop fighting to start negotiations.

What the basis of those negotiations will be is still uncertain, though reports are coming from the Peking Government that it would agree to a cease-fire on the 38th Parallel, there were strong indications from many sides that the Communists, in effect, agree to stop fighting to start negotiations.

These were believed to have been sufficiently encouraging to warrant quick action. India and the 12 other nations who made the appeal are expected to call tomorrow for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

Observers here believed that both sides in the conflict will agree to heed the call.

Tonight's meeting, which will be held in the home of Sir Benegal Rau, chief Indian delegate, was called to put the finishing touches to the resolution which it now appears likely will be introduced into the United Nations' Political Committee tomorrow.

The resolution, it was understood, is a short one without any preamble and containing two main conditions:

- (1) An immediate cease-fire on the 38th Parallel.
- (2) Establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Parallel, pending negotiations.

Usually well-informed sources said that the last meeting here between Sir Benegal Rau and Mr Wu Hsiu-chuan, head of the Peking delegation, was held in an "encouraging atmosphere."

This also applied to a meeting between Mr Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, and Mr Wu yesterday.

Though the Peking Government has made no direct promise yet that it would agree to a cease-fire on the 38th Parallel, there were strong indications from many sides that the Communists, in effect, agree to stop fighting to start negotiations.

What the basis of those negotiations will be is still uncertain, though reports are coming from the Peking Government that it would agree to a cease-fire on the 38th Parallel, there were strong indications from many sides that the Communists, in effect, agree to stop fighting to start negotiations.

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- (2) Establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Parallel, pending negotiations.

Gen. Franco Assesses Gibraltar

Gibraltar, Dec. 11. Because of its geographical position, Gibraltar "is how at our mercy", General Franco declared here yesterday. But the "great truth is, Gibraltar is not worth a war", he added.

In interviews covering most of the front page of the Falange organ, "Arriba", the Generalissimo compared the British Mediterranean base to a rice fruit which "any day may fall" into Spain's hands.

General Franco said he heartily approved of the motives behind the student demonstration last week for the return of Gibraltar to Spain, but added that the present is not the proper moment.

Gibraltar is no longer militarily important, he said.—Associated Press.

SCAP HQ Have Their Own Ideas About 38th

Tokyo, Dec. 11. There was growing optimism here at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters that the Chinese Communists would not be able to throw the UN forces out of Korea and many quarters thought that any Chinese offer to halt at the 38th parallel would contain too many objectionable conditions to be accepted.

Some American quarters here thought that the survival of the 38th Parallel would be "regrettable" and said they thought such action would be contrary to the UN resolution on Korea calling for unification of the country.

"It would only put us back where we started," said one important American who would not permit the use of his name because of his position.

The source said the Chinese undoubtedly had the worst of the situation and also have some years about starting war with the United Nations.

In war, production will be the deciding factor, one American source said. "Take the matter of transportation alone. Compare the production rate of Chinese camels with American jeeps."

As far as could be determined, Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters has not received any official word of a Chinese offer to halt at the 38th Parallel.

Many American officers here are saying privately that the situation in Korea would not be nearly so bad if all members of the United Nations supporting the United States would send more troops and less criticism.

The source pointed out that Gen. MacArthur has on several occasions pointed out the need for as many different United Nations countries being represented as possible.

At present, about 16 nations are represented in Korea.—United Press.

A Gallant Officer

Aboard the U.S.S. Philippine Sea Off Korea, December 11. The Commanding Officer of a task force 77 destroyer risked his life on Sunday saving a helicopter crewman from the Philippine Sea from the icy waters off northeast Korea.

Commander J. B. Gay, USN, of Coronado, California, commanding officer of the USS Stickle, drove from the fore-castle of his destroyer and swam through freezing waters.

Crewman Chester Todd, aviation structural mechanic, third class, of the Philippine Sea was unconscious when Commander Gay reached him. For almost 20 minutes, Commander Gay held Todd above the water while the destroyer maneuvered alongside.

Ensign B. F. Foster, USN, and Harvey Norman, woman of Ardmore, Oklahoma, went into the water as the destroyer drew near the men. They assisted in getting both men aboard. Commander Gay and Todd were swimming from the ship and were rescued by the boat.

The Biggest Human Interest Drama Of The Korean War Yet Revealed

Commandos, Caught In Icy Death Trap, Fight On For Thirteen Hours

FROM BERNARD WICKSTEED

Kure, Japan, Dec. 10.

Some day a military historian will write the full story of the British Marine Commandos trapped with American marines in the mountains of North Korea. The end cannot be written yet because 150 of the original 240 are still there. But here is the beginning of the story told to me by a couple of lads who have come back.

The Commandos were ordered to join the United States marines at Hagurui, which is a pin point on the head of a map at the southern end of Chosin reservoir.

They got as far as Kotori without much trouble. The following day, after clearing the enemy from some local hilltops they set out for the reservoir in 30 borrowed trucks.

Kotori to Hagurui is eight miles on the map, but to the commandos it was something like the charge of the Light Brigade, except there wasn't much charging.

Sergeant Reginald James, tall, jolly and tough, was in the rear part of the convoy. He said it became a running battle from the word go. The Chinese were shooting from the hills and the marines blazed back from their trucks like cowboys in a covered wagon.

For a mile or so the hills came down so close to the road and the fire grew so hot they had to get out and shoot from the cover of frozen ditches.

About halfway a truck in the middle was set alight and nothing could get forward. Nothing could get back either because the Chinese had manned the road-blocks behind them.

There were some 90 men in this trap, half our boys and half American marines. On one side of the road the enemy lay hidden on a ridge not more than 30 yards away, and on the other side they were behind good cover 200 yards off.

In this position the commandos and American marines fought back from four to the afternoon all five the next morning when they ran out of ammunition, morphine and band-aids. It also happened to be the coldest night of the year with 47 degrees of frost at 2 a.m.

Soon after dark James spotted a sniper behind a bush 40 yards off. He said, "We were having a private battle between ourselves, hammering shooting away at each other, when a complete silence of a sniper joined in and got me in the arm."

CHARGE THAT FAILED About this time four American MPs tried to charge the Chinese road-block in a jeep and go to Kotori for help. The Chinese stopped them, kept

three and sent the other back in the jeep to say that everyone had better surrender.

The officers said they were blessed if they would and everyone who could went on firing. One party of commandos managed to creep through the Chinese lines and reached the hills beyond. Eight survivors of this force walked into Kotori the next day.

Few men in the trap were being killed, but the wounded were mounting and those who couldn't move were in real danger of freezing to death. So when an American, previously captured, shouted down from the ridge that the Chinese wanted to parley, one of the officers went out into the darkness to speak to them.

They gave him ten minutes to surrender and for the sake of the wounded he agreed.

The Chinese came down and disarmed everyone and—on odd touch—removed all their watches. Those who were fit were allowed to fill their pockets with rationals and collect their bed rolls before being marched away as prisoners.

The wounded were told they could go back to Kotori in a truck but all the trucks had been shot up and no one would start.

Sergeant James collected a party of eight walking wounded and set out on foot. But they were fired on by another lot of Chinese and had to go back. They again tried, waving a towel on a stick and this time they were let through and reached Kotori safely.

KEEPING BULLET James, who was down on his now in a British hospital, at Kure where I saw him. He keeps in a sponge the bullet that hit him. He was wearing six thick-needles of clothing that freezing night and after going through his arm the bullet was spent and stuck in this multitude of cloth.

In the same hospital is Marine George Cheeseman, a young fellow with fair curly hair who comes from Brockley. He was up in the front part of the convoy that pushed on in the dark to Hagurui, fighting all the time.

He got hit by something that broke his wrist and gave him a black eye, so he was particularly glad when he saw the light of the airstrip at Hagurui only half a mile ahead.

In another few minutes he would be there getting his wound attended to. But just then a Chinese soldier hiding in a ditch beside the road, lobbed a hand grenade and blew up the ammunition truck, again blocking the road.

Cheeseman and some others walked up to a group of American tents they saw a few yards ahead, but instead of Americans they found the camp full of Chinese who shot at them.

Cheeseman got back to the truck and set off in a different direction. There were eight wounded commandos in his party and a dozen unwounded. The wounded were sheltered in the middle with the others spread out around them.

Cheeseman said he was in no state to make a detailed study of the terrain, but he thinks they went up a frozen stream bed because every now and again the ice broke and he went in a swift running water to the knees. The moment he got his legs free his trousers froze solid. "Then I would take a few more steps and the ice would break again."

While this was going on someone ahead starting shooting at them and they had to lie down on the ice. When the shooting stopped a voice in the darkness said "Well, I guess that's fixed them."

So they shouted they were British and were passed through the American lines.—London Express Service.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Prospects Of Peace

THERE are a number of signs that this will be a crucial week for the world, particularly so far as the preservation of peace and security is concerned. Korea dominates the thoughts of the man in the street just as much as it does those of international statesmen. Can the Korea conflict be kept localized? Will the Chinese Communist armies be willing to stop at the 38th Parallel? Can a satisfactory formula be found that will bring about the cessation of aggression in the Far East? These are the main pre-occupations, and if, on the one hand there are certain indications that all three queries may be answered to general satisfaction, there are also other disquieting signs. The present military situation in Korea and its political and diplomatic counterpart at Lake Success have to be treated as one problem. The United Nations cannot sit down with the representatives of the Peking government and discuss either a settlement of the Korea issue, or any other Far East problems, unless Peking is willing to meet minimum requirements—and one minimum today is a halting of the Chinese Communist armies at the 38th Parallel and an immediate cease-fire. What are the hopeful signs for this being brought about? One is provided by the Truman-Attlee statement of last week which made a very clear offer to discuss an honorable peace in Korea. The statement was dignified and completely free of sabre-rattling. It renounced appeasement, meaning any deal which sacrificed United Nations principles, and it emphasized the awareness of the United States and Britain to the inherent dangers of the current international situation, particularly the role which Soviet Russia is playing in

stimulating strife and fear of strife. But so far as Communist China and Korea are concerned, the statement left the door wide open for a reciprocal conciliatory gesture on the part of Peking, and for this alone there is much to be thankful. In some respects even more important has been the action of the Asian countries in seeking to persuade the Mao Tse-tung regime to stop its armies from trying to overrun the whole of Korea and instead to come to an amicable settlement that will enable peace to be restored to the unhappy country and to bring about its unification. If the "well-informed" reports from Washington and New York have any substantial basis it would seem that this appeal has had some effect in Peking. The Chinese Communists, it is said, demand equality of voice in any round-table discussions and it is difficult to see how they can be denied this. A much greater difficulty would be their insistence that problems other than Korea should be included on the agenda. This introduces complications which, at first sight, must bring about a clash on fundamental issues. Nevertheless, the most disturbing factor still remains Soviet Russia. Will she goad Communist China into further military action that will prevent any chance of peaceful negotiations? That Russia is uncompromisingly inimical to the United Nations over Korea Mr Vyshinsky has repeatedly displayed during recent weeks, and it is the levers which the Kremlin pulls from the fastness of Moscow which may yet become the determining factor in the immediate peace of the world. If Russia is prepared to allow the Chinese Communists a free hand to deal with the situation there is hope for a peaceful settlement; if not, the near future is fraught with peril.

NO ASSURANCES Sir Benegal said that he had received no such assurances from any source.

He confirmed previous reports to the effect that while the Chinese Communists had not said they would heed a cease-fire request from the United Nations, India and the 12 other Asian nations were proceeding with a resolution for a cease-fire under the firm hope that such a proposal would not be unacceptable to the Chinese Communists.

Sir Benegal will confer tonight with Mr Ernest Gross, second in command in the American delegation to the United Nations, before he meets at 11 p.m. GMT, with the 12 other Asian delegates on the question of drafting the cease-fire resolution.

There has been no indication of the purpose of the conference between Mr Gross and Sir Benegal.—Reuter.

WILLING TO HALT Sources near to the Indian delegation said the Chinese Communist representative, General Wu Hsiu-chuan, told Sir Benegal Rau yesterday that the Peking government was willing to halt troops at the Parallel as a basis for negotiations.

It Was All Somewhat Hectic

Tacoma, Washington, Dec. 10.

A British peer and his New York-born fiancée were married at last today after a tangle with Washington State's matrimonial laws.

The Earl of Essex and Miss Mildred Carlson exchanged vows before a Justice of the Peace near Tacoma, Washington, today. Algernon George Dorey Copell, eighth Earl of Essex, said his third venture into matrimony at the age of 60 was a frightfully hectic experience.

It had indeed been a hectic day for the couple. They had travelled to Seattle on Friday after arriving in Vancouver, British Columbia, from Melbourne, Australia, on Saturday, they applied for a marriage licence at the King County auditor's office. Then they strode arm in arm to Judge Henry Clay Dorey, who granted them a waiver to Washington's three-day marriage law. The couple returned to the auditor's office and exchanged the pink waiver slip for a marriage licence.

BLISS SHATTERED They left Seattle in a car and began their honeymoon—destination Bermuda. But on Saturday night, settled in a cottage, their bliss was momentarily shattered when the host heard a radio newscaster suggest that her guests were not man and wife as they believed. She called the State Patrol and

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Cairo Protest Over Sudan

Cairo, Dec. 10. Ibrahim Farrag Bey, the acting Egyptian Foreign Minister, said tonight that the Egyptian Government had protested against a recent suggestion in the Sudan Legislative Assembly at Khartoum that the Sudan should be declared a self-governing territory. He added that Egypt had taken all the necessary steps to maintain her rights in the Sudan.—Reuter.

WORLD PEACE AND FREEDOM

Mr. Attlee Speaks On British And American Objectives

United Nations Only Way To Achievement Of Aims

Ottawa, Dec. 10.

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, in a nation-wide broadcast here tonight, said that there was complete agreement between the British and American peoples on the objectives of peace and freedom for all men.

Mr. Attlee said that both nations were agreed that the way to achieve these objectives was through the United Nations Organisation.

Mr. Attlee made a seven-minute broadcast at 10.10 p.m. local time, the peak hour for listening in Canada. He had earlier made a one-minute broadcast in French saying that he was happy to meet the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent again.

Mr. Attlee said, "You will have read or heard the communique that President Truman and I issued after our talks in Washington last week. I shall not say very much about that now because my first duty is to my colleagues in the United Kingdom Government and to the House of Commons at Westminster."

"But this I would like to say: there is complete agreement between ourselves and the Americans on the objectives we seek to reach."

"These are very easily summed up: peace and freedom for all men with the opportunity to develop their lives happily and in their own way."

"We were also agreed that the instrument by which these objectives must be attained is the United Nations Organisation. There is no other way as Mr. Lester Pearson, Minister of External Affairs, said in his notable broadcast from Lake Success last Tuesday."

"We members of the Commonwealth of Nations have a long experience of freedom and democracy. We are accustomed to working together on terms of perfect equality. We understand the need for tolerance and understanding of other people's views. We have therefore much to contribute to the furtherance of the ideals for which the United Nations stand."

"If we can so strengthen the United Nations that its members act with the same remarkable co-operation that the members of the Commonwealth have always shown in times of trouble, the world would have no need to fear aggression."

"When the ideals for which we stand are threatened we react in the same way instinctively."

"We in Britain shall never forget how Canada came to our help without delay when in both 1914 and 1939 the ideals that we share together were attacked. Nor shall we ever cease to be grateful for your generous understanding and help in peace."

"Now, once more, when the free world is menaced you are again coming forward in helping to build Western defences. You and we and the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, President Truman and I talked last week about this Organisation last week and I have every hope that we shall soon be able to announce that a supreme commander has been appointed."

"This Organisation menaces no one. Its creation has been forced on us all by those who fear and dislike our way of life. Its purpose is to defend that way of life and to guard the peace by action as a deterrent to aggression."

"The world's problems are urgent and pressing and we can best hope to solve them when we can talk freely to one another across the table. Our governments are admirably represented abroad in each other's capitals but the day to day consultation which goes on is usefully supplemented by the sort of conversations that we propose to have."

"The greatest of all our problems today is the menace of Communist imperialism. There are many points in the democratic front where we are holding in line. Malaysia is one example."

"I do not think that the world sufficiently realises how great a drain on our manpower and our resources is that unspectacular but violent struggle against the Communist effort to seize power in that particular part of south-east Asia."

"Communism finds the most favourable ground for its propaganda in countries where poverty is widespread. For that reason we and other members of the Commonwealth have met together to produce the Colombo Plan whereby we can not only help in the interests of local inhabitants but in those of all the free countries as well, help to demonstrate to the peoples of the world that freedom and democracy can bring them greater advantages than the slavery which lies behind the specious promises of the Communists."

"Let me end by saying that I go home well content with the results of my visits to Washington and to Ottawa and comforted and inspired once more by the knowledge that the desire and views of this country are identical with our own."

Reuter.

No Short Cuts To Peace

Washington, Dec. 10.

President Truman, in a letter to the New York dinner meeting of the Democratic National Committee, warned that "there is not going to be any short cut to preserving our own freedom or securing peace of the world."

He said this would require sacrifices by all classes of citizens.

The letter addressed to the chairman of the dinner, Dwight D. Eisenhower, said he was informed that a cross-section of American leadership, leaders of labour organisations, of farm groups of professional and civil groups and members of Congress, will attend the second Annual National Democratic dinner in New York on December 12. The President said he wished he could attend the dinner in person to tell them their "roles in the critical period ahead."

The letter continued, "The people of our nation have honoured the Democratic Party by entrusting the national government to our hands. Those of us at the head of the government need your support not merely as Democrats but as leaders in the American public life in meeting problems that lie ahead."—United Press.



A number of British troops were killed when an RASC convoy was attacked by Chinese Communist bandits at a desolate spot in Malaya recently. The troops were taken by surprise when the bandits swooped down from the hills, carried out their murderous work and vanished again into the surrounding jungle. Here the scene of the ambush is being cleared to facilitate the evacuation of casualties.

British Criticism Of US Conduct Of Korean War

Lowestoft, Suffolk, Dec. 10.

Comment On HK Export Controls

New York, Dec. 10. The United States ban on shipments to Communist China, Hongkong and the Portuguese colony of Macao should be matched by other Western nations, particularly those which have received considerable American economic assistance, foreign trade officials said today.

They added that without such action, the achievement of the embargo's objective—the blocking of anything likely to sustain the Chinese Communist war effort—was highly doubtful, since supplies of rubber, metal and other materials would still be available.

Traders said that Hongkong's ban on the export of a long list of strategic materials—apparently in response to the United States restrictions and possibly to open the way to the licensing of needed American imports—was not expected to ease the new American export controls.

The officials claimed that the American regulations, especially if carried out by other countries, could strengthen the United States hand in any negotiations in Korea.

There was feeling that Singapore might be included in the proscribed areas.—Reuter.

A second British Government Minister criticised America's conduct in the Korea war today—this time, Mr. Richard Stokes, Minister of Works.

He declared that he did not see how it could have been expected that the Chinese would remain quiescent with foreign troops of whatever nationality reaching up to the Manchurian-Soviet frontier.

He also accused both the United States and Russia of making a "mad rush" for raw materials.

Mr. Stokes' criticism came exactly a week after the Defence Minister Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, had said that it appeared that General Douglas MacArthur, the United Nations commander in Korea, had gone beyond the United Nations' objectives in going up to the Manchurian border.

This was repudiated in the House of Commons last Monday by the Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr. Ernest Davies.

Mr. Stokes declared that the outcome of the Truman-Attlee talks was a considerable achievement for the British Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee.

He added, "The first thing on which we must congratulate him is his achievement in getting the Americans to agree that there shall be a negotiated settlement about Korea. All authorities who have written even at this early stage about the last war say that without doubt the 'unconditional surrender' kept the war going at least an extra year. It may be that it is because of the realisation of that that we have the change today."

GREAT MISTAKE

Turning to Korea Mr. Stokes said that it was one thing to kick a burglar out of your house but another to enter his. He did not see how it could have been expected that the Chinese would remain quiescent with foreign troops of whatever nature reaching up to the Manchurian-Soviet frontier.

He believed it was a great mistake that "our American friends" did not follow Britain's example in recognising Communist China as the de facto government.

"I can understand why but I cannot understand that they did not see the inevitable consequences must be that the men of the Kremlin would welcome the chaotic position that would inevitably arise both in the Far East and the West," Mr. Stokes said.—Reuter.

Indian Reaction To Washington Talks

New Delhi, Dec. 10.

The Washington communique on the Truman-Attlee talks was "distinguished" by the readiness of the United States and Britain to seek an end to the hostilities by negotiation, the pro-Congress Hindustan Times said in an editorial today.

"To the United States and Britain Europe has always been a far more than Asia in their policy calculations, so that if in the interests of maintaining their strength in Europe, they should turn to seek a settlement in Asia now, it would only be in keeping with their policy," the newspaper said.

"The course of the proposal, which the Indian delegation, in consultation with other Asian delegations, is expected to sponsor in the United Nations, would provide an opportunity."

Though the phrasing of the Washington communique seemed "uninspiring," its contents were "reasonably solid," the European-owned Statesman said.

It added: "The agreement will doubtless be denounced in the United States as not strong enough. Despite the renunciation of appeasement, these may have to be appeased, possibly by the sacrifice of Mr. Acheson."

Truman-Attlee Talks Provide Reassurance To Asian Countries

Tokyo, Dec. 10.

High American sources said today that assurances from Washington that there would be no appeasement in the Far East will strengthen the determination of leaders all over south-east Asia to resist Communism.

The first assurance was given in the communique issued by President Truman and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, after their talks.

But even more specific, informants said, was that of the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, to the Congress on Saturday that the United States is firmly and definitely against any appeasement in Asia.

Mr. Acheson's statement was taken as a definite promise that the Anglo-American no-appeasement policy applies fully as

much to the Far East as it does to Europe.

American sources said that Asiatic fears have been raised during the past week by reports from Europe which indicated that the top-level thinking there favoured virtual abandonment of the Orient to Communist aggression.

These reports, the informants said, tended to undermine the Asiatic will to resist Communism instead of strengthening any idea of self-help.

Early last week, the Japanese-owned newspaper Nippon Times asked bluntly if Asia was going to be sold down the river in an attempt to save Western Europe.

But in a leading editorial today the newspaper said, "The statement that there can be no thought of appeasement or of rewarding aggression whether in the Far East or elsewhere, raises the hope of not only the Koreans but of all Asia and of all free people that peace, freedom and security will be theirs, now and in the future."

This assurance was given in the Truman-Attlee communique.—United Press.

Premier's Achievement Hailed

London, Dec. 10.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, will come home early next week to expressions of approval from Western Europe for helping to avert what looked 10 days ago like the curtain-ruler to World War III.

The nations of Europe except for the Communists, welcomed the results of the Truman-Attlee conference as a victory for their "no war with China" policy.

"The Attlee-Truman pronouncement had not entirely satisfied some sections of statesmen and the press, but there was general relief that a 'breather' had been achieved. This was underlined by the report that the Big Three diplomats in Paris had agreed to invite the Soviet Union into a Big Four peace conference and that the Chiefs of Staff were meeting here on Tuesday to polish the plan for an Atlantic Army under General Dwight Eisenhower.—United Press.

Death Of Actor

Hollywood, Dec. 10.

The Russian character actor George Mathews, 61, died on Friday night in a hotel in Monroe, Louisiana, friends reported today.

The actor, who had long suffered from a heart condition, collapsed there when he, and his wife, the former Swedish socialite, Margaret Brostrom van Kuylen, returned from a seven-month European trip.—United Press.

By Leo Falk and Phil Davis

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



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Caused Crash Train Racket

Barcelona, Dec. 10. Blackmarketeers were believed to have been responsible for collision between two trains in which eight people were injured at Clot, on the outskirts of Barcelona.

It was believed that they pulled an emergency brake on one of the trains in order to throw out sacks of foodstuffs to waiting accomplices. While the train was stopped another train ran into the rear.—Reuter.

EXPANSION PLANS IN AMERICA

Washington, Dec. 10. American business plans to invest \$4,800,000,000 in new factories, machinery and other equipment during the first quarter of 1951, setting a new record for that season, Government agencies reported today.

The news pointed to an overwhelming response by the business community to calls of expansion of output so that surging military requirements can be met without cutting civilian supplies to the bone.

The Commerce Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission issued the report after surveying business plans for expansion next year.

"On the basis of preliminary returns, if the plans for the year as a whole are realised, 1951 capital outlays will be higher than in any previous year," the two agencies said.

The present full year record—\$19,230 million—was established in the boom year of 1949.

In 1949, a recession year—expansion outlays fell to \$16,100 million. Outlay this year, handicapped by a slow start, is expected to be about the same, the agencies reported.

The report showed a smart pickup in business spending for new plants and equipment since the outbreak of the Korean war on June 25.

If the plans disclosed in the report are carried out, expansion outlays in the first quarter of next year will be 30 percent above the first quarter of 1950.

All major industries will be contributing to the increase.—Reuter.

Atlantic Powers Crucial Meeting

London, Dec. 10. Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, United States Chief of Naval Operations, arrived here by air today to preside over Tuesday's meeting of the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Admiral Sherman is standing in as Chairman of the Committee for General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is unable to leave Washington because of the Korean situation.—Reuter.

Negroes Watch Dr. Bunche Receive The Nobel Prize

Oslo, Dec. 10. Negro officers and men, with their wives, from the United States forces in Germany were among the distinguished guests, led by King Haakon of Norway, who packed the Oslo University Hall to see Dr. Ralph Bunche receive his Nobel Prize today.

The 46-year-old American Negro, grandson of a slave and former Palestine mediator, is the first Negro and one of the youngest men ever to receive the honour.

Among the guests were Crown Prince Olav, Crown Princess Martha, the Norwegian Prime Minister, M. Einar Gerhardsen, representatives of the Norwegian Government, the Armed Forces and the Corps Diplomatique.

In his short speech of thanks, Dr. Bunche expressed his appreciation of the significance of the award, not only to himself as an individual, but to all coloured peoples.

Nobel Prize winners of past years were among the 2,000 people who packed the hall to watch King Gustav award his year's Nobel Prize in Physics, Chemistry, Medicine and Literature.

As this was the 50th anniversary of the Nobel Foundation, past Prize winners were invited to attend and 29 were present. Eight men were honoured today.

Professor Cecil Powell, of Bristol University, England, received the Physics prize for his "development of the photographic method for the study of nuclear particles."

Seoul Suffering From A Bad Attack Of The Jitters CITY KEEPING EYE ON THE AMERICANS

Seoul, Dec. 10. Seoul today is a gloomy, nervous city. The Koreans here are watching closely for any sign of movement by the Americans. And they themselves are preparing to leave the city.

The won value of the United States dollar script has dropped to about half the official rate; prices for vegetables have rocketed; prices for furniture have slumped.

Even the price of rice has fallen steeply as prosperous Koreans unload their winter supplies in expectation of flight.

According to Koreans who are in touch with the temper of the people here, the Koreans would joyfully welcome Japanese troops—and that is saying something.

In the American Army Post Exchange (similar to the British Army canteen service), unlimited quantities of cigarettes and soap—items which until recently were severely rationed—are on sale.

In the Banco—the Americans' Officers Club—it was not possible to buy a whisky tonight, and in the dignified Chosun Hotel, where the gloom of the city is inflated into the carpeted halls and leather-covered lounge—there were only two bottles of wine—French wine—in the bar.

BREAKDOWN
The Korean Legislative system faced a complete breakdown tonight.

The Government tonight faced the choice of either making attendance compulsory or moving the Assembly further south. Party stewards, faced with urgent Government demands to pass important war legislation, combed the provinces for missing members.

An official source blamed "transportation difficulties" for the poor attendances. Opposition sources pointed out, however, that before the fall of Pyongyang last weekend about 140 Assemblymen were residing in the Seoul area and there was no difficulty in raising a quorum.

IMPLICATIONS
The jittery population of Seoul has not been slow to realise the implications of the Assembly's continued inactivity. Many people previously undecided whether or not to flee the capital have taken it as their cue for flight.

They have now joined the thousands of refugees already on the road to the south.

The press has severely criticised the absent Assemblymen. The Chosun Shin Mun said to them today: "You should be ashamed of this. Transportation difficulties are not the excuse for the lack of a formal meeting."

Parliamentary sources still in Seoul said tonight that unless absent members could be persuaded to return soon the Government would "seriously consider" moving the Assembly south within the next few days.—Reuter.

Alarm Sounded In Seoul
Seoul, Dec. 10. There were three "Red" air alerts at Kimpo Airport here tonight but no enemy appeared.

A civil airliner from Tokyo was turned back from the airport during one alert but it returned and landed without incident about half an hour later.—Reuter.

down tonight as panic-stricken deputies fled southward and left the National Assembly without a quorum.

The attendance at today's Assembly meeting was 65 out of 206 members. There were 72 at yesterday's meeting, 85 the day before and 87 the day before that.

The Assembly had not been able to hold a formal meeting for four days because the necessary quorum of more than half its members—at least 104—has not been present.

Communist troops were sighted tonight moving south only 30 miles from the 38th Parallel—the dividing line between North and South Korea.

United Nations fighter pilots reported that they had strafed about 500 troops in the Sohung area of North-west Korea. The Communists, reported to be 30 miles north of the Parallel, did not make contact with the main United Nations line, which is now drawn up somewhere north of the South Korean frontier.

Units all along the North-Western frontier reported "all quiet" again tonight for the seventh consecutive day, but air and intelligence reports continue to flow into this Headquarters telling of large-scale Communist troop movements to fill the vacuum left by the United Nations Army in its large-scale withdrawal to the south from Pyongyang.

The Eighth Army had scattered engagements with the North Korean troops now operating 35 to 55 miles north of Seoul. Reports from the area, said Gen. Walker, were bracing for a Communist avalanche expected this week.

Peter Kallscher reported from Seoul that the United Nations forces will defend the Republic capital, but the extent of defence will be decided only after the Chinese attack is launched.

Enemy troops positively identified as Chinese were reported to be at Haju, on the 38th parallel, some 70 miles west and north of Seoul. The only effective natural barrier behind which the United Nations army can make a stand before Seoul is the Han River just south of the city and the river does not block a possible Red advance down the eastern side of the peninsula.

General MacArthur announced early today that the port of Wonsan in north-east Korea, 80 miles south of Haju, had been abandoned after a five-day battle, evacuation of the United Nations troops. The announcement said that American and South Korean troops were evacuated from Wonsan. It did not say how many troops.

Several hundred Cypriot women, meeting here today in the first Cyprus Women's Congress, resolved to campaign actively for the union of Cyprus with Greece.

The women sent greetings to Korean women, who are in the front line of the struggle for peace. The "Progressive Women's Union," which organised the Congress, is a left-wing body with Communist sympathies.

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Jullana And Bernhard At Westminster Abbey



Queen Jullana of the Netherlands and her husband, Prince Bernhard, who went to Westminster Abbey during their State visit to London, are seen laying a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior.

Washington Hint Of Anglo-U.S. Differences

Washington, Dec. 10. Diplomatic officials here wanted to know today what price the Chinese Communists would demand if they agreed to halt their Korean offensive at the 38th Parallel.

The State Department declined to comment and the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr Tom Connally, would not speculate on what might be in the wind.

Other sources noted that the Chinese said to be demanding full discussion of all Far Eastern problems as a basis for settlement of the Korean war.

Price Control Predicted For America

Washington, Dec. 10. The chairman of President Truman's Council of economic advisers, Mr Leon Keyserling, predicted today that some price controls would soon become necessary.

He made the statement as Mr Truman weighed urgent recommendations from Congress and the military leaders that the declare a state of national emergency to put impetus behind home front mobilisation.

Mr Keyserling emphasised that wage and price controls would be only a "supplementary" weapon against inflation unless accompanied by a sharp expansion of production and still higher taxes.

He added, "I think some will soon become necessary."

Some of President Truman's advisers believed a declaration of national emergency might shock the nation out of its "business as usual" attitude and help to hold the line against inflation until wage-price control machinery could be readied.

Informed sources said Mr Truman had not yet made up his mind. He might hold off until after the meeting here on Wednesday between top government economic officials and executives of General Motors and Ford Motor Company.—United Press.

Indecisive Air Battle

Seoul, Dec. 10. Four Communist MIG-15 jet planes attacked four American Air Force propeller-driven Mustangs over the Yalu River today.

There was a short fight before the jets broke off the battle and turned northwards over the Yalu River into Manchuria.

The Mustangs were not damaged. They did not claim any hits on the Communist planes.—Reuter.

Cypriot Women To Campaign

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The women sent greetings to Korean women, who are in the front line of the struggle for peace. The "Progressive Women's Union," which organised the Congress, is a left-wing body with Communist sympathies.

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Canoe Rammed By A Shark

Brisbane, Dec. 10. A shark here rammed a canoe carrying two boys, made a nine-inch hole in the side, lifted the craft right out of the water and then chased the occupants to the shore.

The boys plugged the hole with a towel but had to make the last stage scrambling through the shallows with the fish a few feet behind them.—Reuter.

VIETNAM NOT TO EVACUATE

Paris, Dec. 10. The Vietnamese Council of Ministers today decided against any measure of evacuation in North Vietnam which might give a mistaken idea of the extent of the imminence of any danger in the Red River Delta, Agency France Presse reported from Saigon.

The evacuation of French women and children from the Tongking "rice bowl" delta bridgehead in North Vietnam has been going on for several days.

The Vietnamese Council of Ministers decided to send the Armed Forces Minister to the north to inspect the Vietnamese forces and take "measures imposed by circumstances" in agreement with the French Command.

It also decided that the Vietnamese Army should be formed without conscription.

The conference was attended by Bao Dai, head of the State of Vietnam, who had spent four days in Saigon, and the Governors of North, Central and South Vietnam.

Bao Dai flew back to Dalat, his residence in Southern Vietnam, after the conference, the French news agency said.—Reuter.

General De Gaulle Re-enters Political Arena In France

Paris, Dec. 10. General Charles de Gaulle tonight called for the formation of a new Government under his leadership and a general election in France.

Speaking at Lille, Northern France, he said: "It is plain that under its present regime France is drifting. The Republic cannot stay where it is. The present is already too hard, the future is too threatening."

"There is one solution. As for me, I am completely ready."

"It is necessary to form a Government which shall be above parties and touch the soul of France. It is necessary to rally the people of the country for its defence."

"It is necessary, while there is still time, to consecrate this call to arms by a decisive national consultation."

General de Gaulle called for an understanding between Germany and France.

"Certainly, after all that has happened, we need to overcome much suspicion and distrust to take the road of Franco-German understanding," he said.

"The unity of Europe depends on a direct agreement between the German and French Governments."

General de Gaulle said that for the member nations of the North Atlantic Pact must organise their defence on the "most advanced line" and "solid advance posts must be established."

The alliance must have some practical value. The pact must be to the advantage of all States and not only one, he said.

"The limitation of initial American support to, for instance, the defence of the British Isles would be the most serious of economic, political and strategic errors," General de Gaulle said.

"I say to the Americans: You must very much that others define their plans and actions, that you yourselves do the same have no time to lose."

About 10,000 people listened to General de Gaulle's speech.

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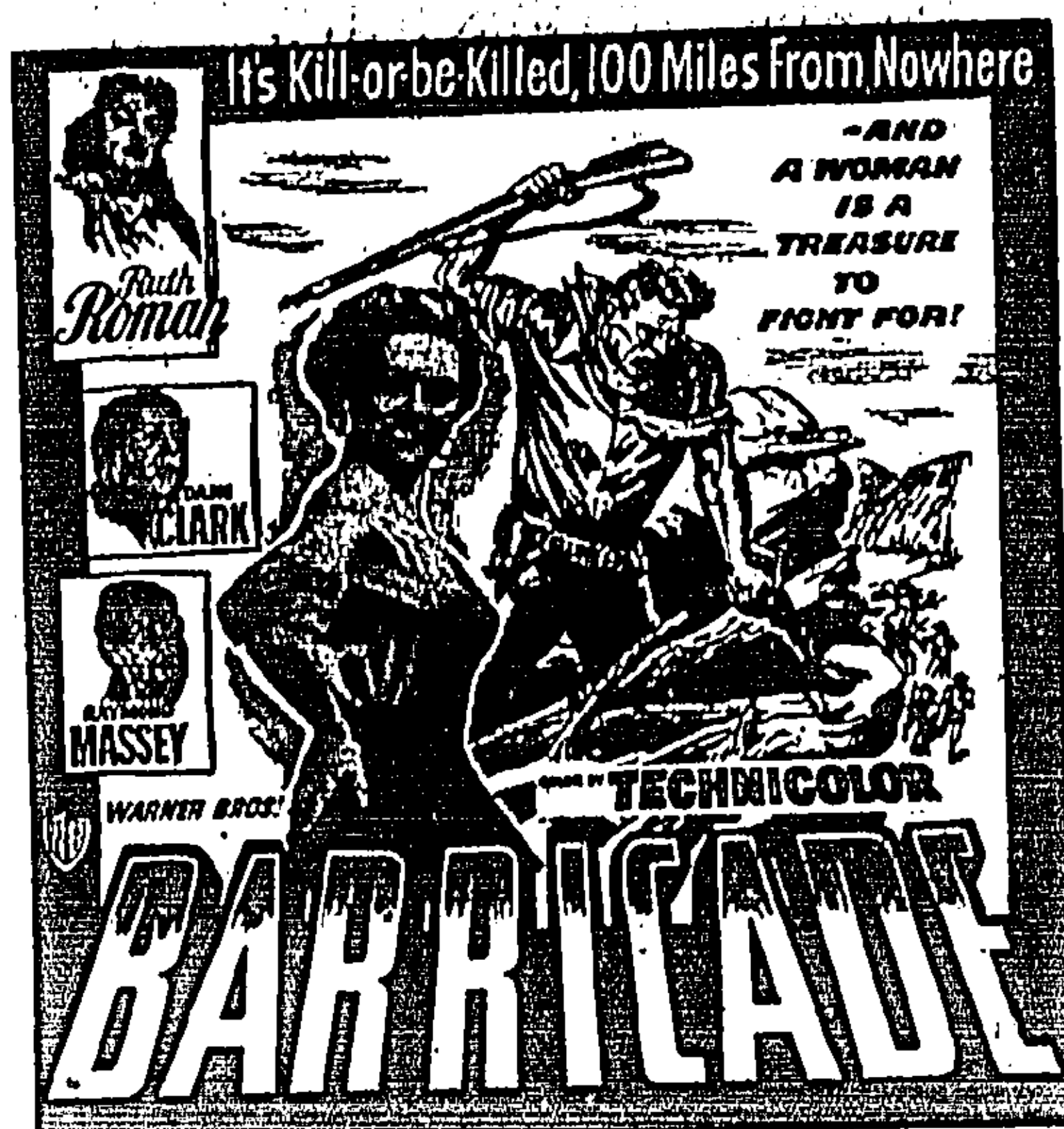
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A REAL LIFE DRAMA!
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June Allyson • Dick Powell

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**PRESS
PHOTOGRAPHS**

Copies of photographs
taken by the South China
Morning Post, South China
Sunday Post-Herald, China
Mail and Hong Kong Tele-
graph Staff Photographers
are on view in the
Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

THE EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF

Two girls whose souls were lured from their bodies

A WOMAN lay dead on the operating table in a Washington hospital for ten minutes recently. A Caesarian operation was performed—and a baby born.

Then the mother began to breathe—and came back to life again.

Millions of people must have asked themselves: "Where did the vital spirit, the soul, go in those ten minutes?"

A remarkable story of the souls of two little girls leaving their bodies is told in a book just published.

The author—travel-book writer James Riddell—was an eye-witness. In "Flight of Fancy" (Robert Hale, 25s.) he gives the details.

It happened on the island of Bali, in the village of Batah.

The two little girls—ordinary village girls, not dancers—sat in front of a small shrine.

INCENSE

They inhaled incense from bowls in their laps, while women chanted, until the spirit left the body and they became unconscious.

"Gradually their bodies sag forward until their faces are close to the burning embers—and then, suddenly, plop, they fall right forward on one side—completely out."

There seems no question of fraud—or even hypnosis. Mr Riddell continues: "Those two girls were no longer there . . . there

were only two small bodies—quite empty—lying curled in front of the shrine."

Then came the most amazing part. The chanters asked the gods to come and inhabit the empty bodies, to make them dance.

Mr Riddell saw the two little girls' bodies rise.

But, when the chanting stopped, they were "the deadest-looking little girls one ever saw—eyes shut, faces wooden and expressionless, bodies motionless."

Shouting, laughing, the firing of flashbulbs had no effect on them.

CHANTING

When the chanting began again, the girls danced in a way they normally knew nothing of with a grace foreign to them.

They bent themselves over bamboo poles, hands and feet touching beneath as they were hoisted into the air—their bodies still weaving and twisting to the music.

The trance Mr Riddell saw lasted two hours.

Then the chanters asked the gods to leave the bodies, to allow their own spirits to return.

From only six feet away the author watched the transformation.

It took ten minutes—and the dancers were little girls again, dazed and dreamy at first.

Mr Riddell tried to fathom that towering, baffling question: Where had the spirits of the girls gone to?

He found no answer. The villagers could not say.

He believes that here is the great riddle to which mankind has lost the answer.

"They knew it in Egypt, and I think they knew it in Babylon . . ."

Even at that, the powers of these Balinese people are "a great deal more than mere hypnosis or a dose of gas in the dentist's chair."

RELICS

What they have forgotten is: "How to leave the body with the spirit and travel off with the spirit"—as Mr Riddell calls it, "The secrets of the real Truth."

In Iraq he saw among relics of Ur of the Chaldees another clue—the "Looking Discs."

These, he believes, are connected with these ancient powers that mankind has lost. For the "Lookers" of ancient Egypt—mostly women—used such discs.

"By staring into the reflected brilliance of the sun they were able to travel away from their bodies and move in other, subtler planes."

He adds: "It can be done. In a totally undisciplined way, one can do it in sleep. With training, such as the priests of Egypt had, it can be done awake."

Forty-year-old Mr Riddell, who has travelled widely, was once A.D.C. to the High Commissioner for Palestine and Transjordan.

In the war he was chief instructor to the School of Mountain Warfare in the Middle East.

DON TAYLOR

IT IS GOOD-BYE GERTIE GITANA THIS TIME

'NELLIE DEAN' DECIDES TO LEAVE THE HALLS

GERTIE Gitana, star of gas-lit London, the singer who introduced Nellie Dean to Britain, will take her last curtain call at a South London theatre on December 22.



Gertie Gitana
THEN.

And this time, says Gertie, it is for good. She retired in 1938, but was persuaded to return to the stage three years ago with "Thanks For The Memory."

Now the show is coming off and Gertie is leaving the stage.

She was 14 when she first appeared on the stage. That year a copy of Nellie Dean was sent to her from America.

"But I had to wait two years to sing that song," she told me today.

"People said I was too young to sing about romance. I was 16 before they would let me. The audience shouted for more and more."

"Then I couldn't go wrong." She made her first broadcast in 1932; two years ago she sang



Gertie Gitana
NOW.

before the King and Queen at the Command performance.

In retirement she will live with her husband at their home in Woodstock Hill, Elstree, Herts.

"What will I do in my spare time?" she said, "I will keep home, potter about in my garden, keep up my collection of antiques."

"I will still be in the music-hall world watching from the other side of the footlights. It would be too much of a break to sever all connection. I will take an interest in my husband's business of running the show."

Friends say that she has saved £30,000 to £40,000. "No gutter for Gertie," she once said a few years ago.

SEVERE LOSSES

First Corps, Korea, Dec. 11. American Marines and infantrymen suffered over 5,000 casualties in the bloody, four-night campaign to break out of the Communist encirclement in the Chosin Reservoir area and reach the coast city of Hamhung, it was reported here from the 10th Corps today.—Reuter.

10,000 SEAMEN HUNT FOR YOUR HAIR OIL

By J. W. Taylor

FROM the Merseyside and Tyne ports the home-based British whaling expeditions and another from Durban are on their way to the Antarctic to join the great whale-hunting armada from Norway (10 expeditions), Holland (one), Japan (two) and Russia (one) in a three-months' search for whalemeat for the table, oil for fats, liver for vitamin A, and sperm oil for lipsticks, hair lotions, face creams and candles.

Although by international agreement the whaling season is restricted to three and a half months from December 15, the British whalers leave Europe early in October and return about the following May. The crews work very hard at 12-hour shifts, but are well fed and get fresh butter and meat. Pay is good and £1,000 a trip is not uncommon.

The three British pelagic expeditions—these with floating factories—are the Balaena (15,715 gross tons), Southern Harvester (15,000) and Southern Venture (14,000). Each have a crew of 600 men and is attended by a dozen whale-catchers—little steamships of 300 to 500 tons from which the whaling corvettes were developed. With other vessels, they each form a miniature fleet of 20 or more ships, with crews totalling a thousand or more. Joining them will be a fourth British whaling factory, the 21,400-ton Abraham Larsen, of Durban, which sailed via South Africa at the end of September. They will be part of a great fleet, comprising 19 factories and 230 whale catcher-boats employing in all about 10,000 men, ranging from the ordinary sailor to the highly skilled harpoonist, expert technicians and veterinary surgeons.

DEFINITE PERIOD

During the season baleen and sperm whales are caught, the former, including the world's largest mammal—the blue whale—as well as the fin whale and the smaller sei whales. Since there is a definite period during which baleen may be taken, most fleets spend the first few weeks before the season begins by catching sperm whales. These toothed creatures are 40 ft. to 50 ft. long, but are smaller than the other main species, and from them come spermaceti. At the same time the crews look out for signs of the presence of schools of baleen whales and noting the direction of their travels.

From the official off at dawn on December 15, accompanying whale catchers bring in the harvest to the factory ships where meat steaks are taken from the middle of the back and the remainder of the carcass is submitted to a process for the extraction of oil. One British expedition has a tender accompanying the factory ship to house a floating cannery. Here the whalemeat is canned by methods as modern and efficient as any on land.

POSTWAR SUCCESS

The British expeditions have met with outstanding success in the postwar years. In the last three seasons the four British expeditions between them produced over 2,000,000 barrels of whale oil valued at about £30,000,000. Last season, too, the Balaena for the second year in succession achieved the best production figures of all expeditions taking part. Her harvest was 203,500 barrels, equal to 33,916 tons. She also scored a production record of 20,000 barrels of whale oil over a seven-day period, a feat only twice equalled in the last 18 years.

In the last season before the war the total production of all the expeditions was over 2,700,000 barrels, a figure not reached since. Last season it was 2,159,143 barrels. Eighteen expeditions took part and between them caught 28,923 whales, or 10,011 blue whale units. The total was made up of 8,158 blue whales, 17,989 fin whales, 2,103 humpback whales, 102 sei whales and 2,566 sperm whales.

Chinatown Yields To Progress

San Francisco. The artificial barrier that for more than 100 years has isolated San Francisco's colourful Chinatown from the rest of the nation is crumbling away. The historic Oriental community is becoming a part of the complex America.

The grocery stores, laundries and clothing stores in the old district are now owned and operated by an "American-minded" group—the Chinese-Americans. They are more apt to be arguing the pros and cons of the Democratic Party than the Kuomintang.

Chinese business also has expanded throughout the city, and with it has gone the Chinese family. An estimated 8,000 Chinese-Americans now live outside of Chinatown, taking part in community functions and sending their children to neighbourhood schools.

Inside the Chinese settlement, crowded conditions still exist, as they have for a century. Eighteen thousand persons are jammed in the quaint tenements, sometimes seven or eight of a family living in two or three rooms.

A new housing project, known as Ping Yuen, is expected to be finished in about a year. The 234 units will only house about 1,100 of the crowded 18,000 Orientals, however.

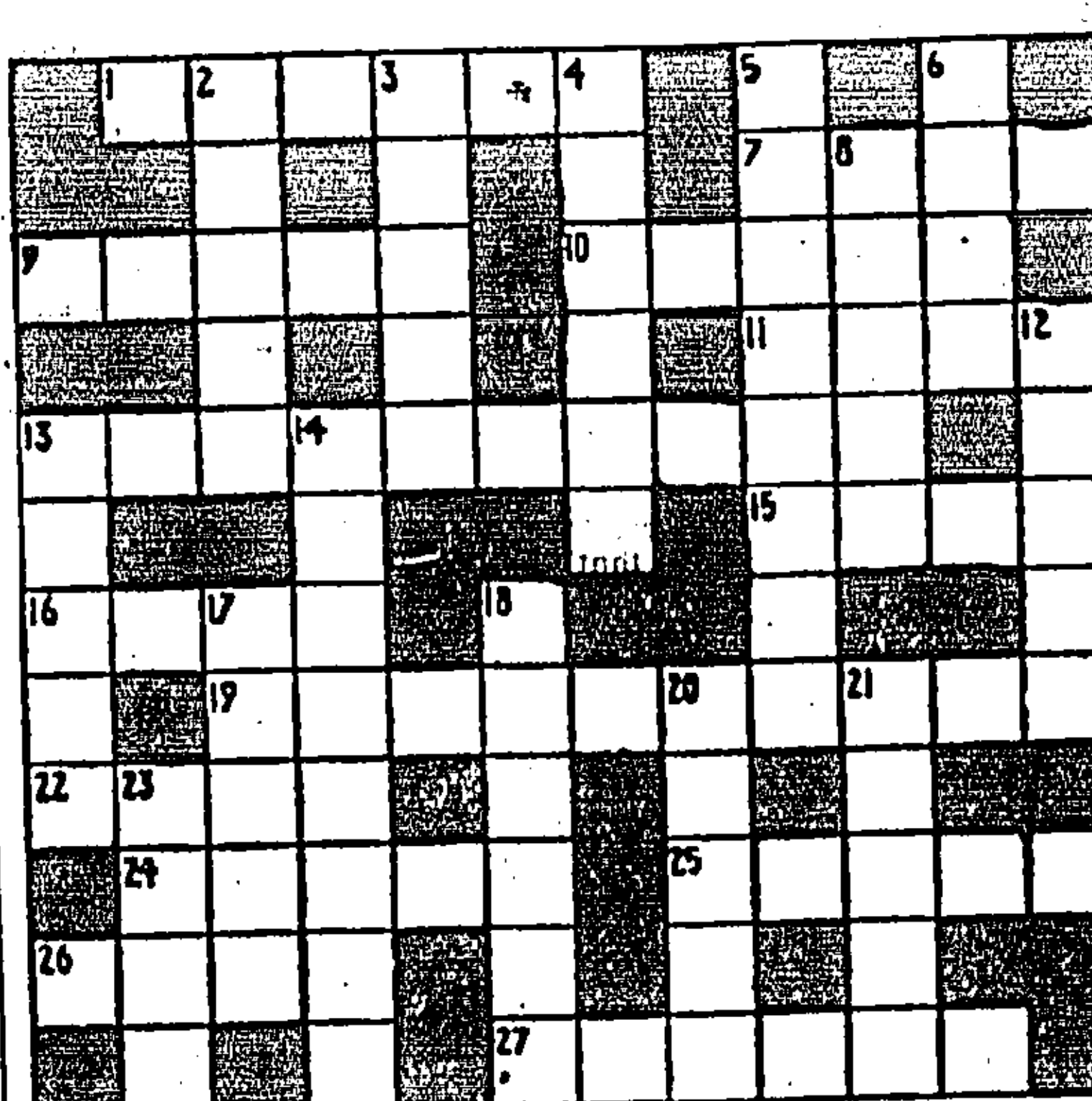
While the present housing problem is extremely serious in itself, the flourishing birthrate promises even a greater problem in the future. A record peak of 56.1 births per 1,000 population was recorded in Chinatown last year.

Another serious problem is one that has plagued the Chinese settlement since the days of the tong wars—gambling. Chinese leaders and city officials both agree that gambling has become too big a business in Chinatown to stamp out.

Probably the most impressive single record that shows how the American influence has invaded Chinatown is a news picture recently printed in a San Francisco newspaper.

It shows a Chinese woman in her Oriental gown standing before one of the old Chinese stores with a friend. Holding her hand is a three-year-old Chinese boy, completely attired in a "Hop-a-long Cassidy" outfit, who with a very grim expression is reaching for the toy pistol tied tightly to one leg.—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Come. | 2 Vagrant. |
| 7 Harole tale. | 3 Entreat. |
| 9 Support. | 4 Carry on again. |
| 10 Vends. | 5 Softened. |
| 11 Relieve. | 6 Fall to see. |
| 13 Hindrance. | 8 Dish. |
| 15 Count. | 12 Distinction. |
| 16 Way out. | 13 Perfect. |
| 19 Downcast. | 14 Outer. |
| 22 Retreat. | 17 Fool. |
| 24 Pick-me-up. | 18 Coin. |
| 25 Confidence. | 20 Nick. |
| 26 Jot. | 21 Peer. |
| 27 Breathe out. | 23 Particle. |

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Rumba, 4 Crisis, 8 Turnip, 10 Smeat, 12 Archer, 14 Dresser, 17 Arts, 19 Celars, 20 Parried, 22 Emit, 23 Directs, 27 Delete, 29 Paddy, 30 Salute, 31 Eleven, 32 Molar. Down: 1 Rated, 2 Morse, 3 Alias, 5 Rush, 6 Sierra, 7 Stress, 8 Precede, 11 Mealie, 13 Credits, 15 Room, 16 Sorted, 18 Trot, 20 People, 21 Riddle, 24 Realm, 25 Cruel, 26 Sheer, 28 Lyre.

FERD'NAND

Knot So Simple

By Milk



SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



☆☆☆

WOMANSENSE

☆☆☆

Nose-Guard Model Chapeau



This hat by Schiaparelli of Paris, made of natural doe skin, somewhat resembles a football player's nose-guard or a fencing mask.

"A En Mourir" Decollete

Launched By Famous Paris Designer

Paris. JACQUES FATH launches a decollete which he calls "a en mourir" meaning literally "to die of it." It is a crossed surplice both front and back in a deep wide V which just hugs the out-sides of shoulders. It is used both cocktail and evening, with sleeves or sleeveless.

These decolletes are part of the general trend to low fronts which for daytime are variously draped, some emerging from a diaphragm drape to form petal-like revers. Even one black ottoman suit jacket has a draped neckline.

The collection ends with seven long black and white evening gowns emphasising the colour theme of the showing. One has a white Gulpure lace tunic over a black faille sheath, another has a black apron panel over a white satin gown while a third, consists of a satin sheath and tunic with the latter lined in pleated black chiffon. Some dahlia red, empire green and considerable gray are favoured for wool-jersey and flannel daytime clothes.

Fallies and satins are head-lined afternoon and evening fabrics.

Hats emphasize big plateau berets slightly inclined to the right side, and slightly draped with a jewelled pin thrust through drapery. Featured jewellery fashion is a leaf or other flat decorative motif, posed in triplicate, down the lapel or the side of neckline in three graded sizes, all in rhinestones with jewel-headed pin thrust at angle as if pinning the leaf to the mannequin.

Mannequins wear chignons for evening.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Glive and Turt's Argument

—Each One Wanted the Other to Move—

By MAX TRELL

GLIVE, the Snail, was moving slowly (he never went fast) down the path that led across the meadow on the other side of the garden wall. Turt, who was a turtle (and who never went fast either) was coming up the same path. All of a sudden they came face to face.

"I beg your pardon, sir!" said Glive, holding himself up as straight and tall as he could, and lifting his walking-stick a little from the ground as he spoke. "If you don't mind, I'd like to pass!"

"I beg your pardon, sir!" said Turt, sticking his head out of his shell, and holding his walking-stick a little above the ground as he spoke. "I was coming up this path first. If you don't mind, I'd like you to stand aside until I pass!"

"Nonsense!" said Glive. "I don't intend to move aside one inch!"

Won't Move

"Nonsense to you!" returned Turt, rather sharply. "I don't intend to move aside one inch either! As I said before, I was coming up this path first!"

"That makes no sense! You say you were coming up this path first. I say I was coming down this path first!"

So Glive and Turt stood glaring at each other, both refusing to move aside, until finally Knarf, the shadow-boy with the turned about name happened to come along.

"Oh!" exclaimed Knarf, quite happy to meet his two friends so close together. "Hello Glive! Hello Turt! Why," he asked the next moment, "are you both standing so still?"

"Ask Turt. He'll tell you!" said Glive in an angry voice.

"Oh no! Ask Glive," said Turt, just as angrily. "Let him tell you!"

"Well, for goodness-sake!" said Knarf. "Are you two mad at each other? What is the matter, both of you?"

At this both Glive and Turt started speaking at once. "He won't move aside to let me pass!" they both said.

"Now isn't that silly?" said Knarf. "I'm really surprised at you, Glive, and at you, too, Turt. You both know better than to get mad at each other over a foolish thing like this."

"I was here first," said Turt.

"So was I here first," said Glive.

"Well," said Knarf, "unless either one of you moves, neither of you is going to be able to go up or down the path."

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SIR PATRICK HASTINGS' CASE-BOOK... CHAPTER 13

DIFFICULT AND RISKY DIAMOND FIELDS CASE

THE case of the United Diamond Fields of British Guiana against the Diamond Syndicate was one of the most difficult and risky I ever handled. The prize was an enormous sum.

The difficulty lay in producing, from a mass of more than 4,000 documents, one fact which would win my case; the risk was ignoring all the other detail and concentrating on that one fact, when found.

The stake was £300,000. The Diamond Syndicate was formed to restrict the output and sale of diamonds to maintain their price and it was so successful that by the beginning of the century practically all the diamonds in the world were in their hands or under their control.

Only one danger to their control existed; the discovery of new diamonds from an unknown source.

In 1925 the precious stones began to appear from British Guiana in sufficient quantities to attract the Diamond Syndicate's attention, and eventually a Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, their representative, arranged to buy 12,000 carats at an average price of £4 10s. a carat—a fair price.

Next came the formation of the United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, a company which contracted to sell its entire production of diamonds to the Diamond Syndicate at the same price as the first 12,000 carats.

Assortments

Now this price was only fair if the method of assorting the quality of the diamonds remained the same—which meant that the whole future of United Diamond Fields depended on the fairness with which future stones were assorted.

The Syndicate insisted that the complete supervision and unrestricted control of Mr. Oppenheimer—whom, of course, placed the Company's future completely in his hands.

Two other provisions of the contract must be mentioned. First, the Syndicate insisted that Mr. Oppenheimer, though their servant, should be appointed technical adviser to United Diamond Fields—which meant that Mr. Oppenheimer was the only person in a position to regulate the price to be paid by the Syndicate for the stones.

The second provision—ultimately the most vital—was a stipulation that the price payable by the Syndicate could be reduced at the end of any six-month period provided an auditor's certificate was presented to say that the value of the diamonds in stock and unsold had fallen.

The value of the unsold stock was to be priced at the figure realised by the Syndicate at the last sale preceding the issue of the certificate.

Unfortunately for the prosperity of United Diamond Fields an unexpected and elsewhere in the world revealed enormous quantities of diamonds—so many that they threatened the very existence of the Diamond Syndicate.

Obviously, then, unless the Diamond Syndicate could restrict the output of diamonds from Lichtenberg, where the new find was made, and elsewhere, the world market might be flooded and the Syndicate ruined.

More diamonds

And at this moment United Diamond Fields were going into operation so that even more diamonds would come into the market.

However, if the price paid by the Syndicate to United Diamond Fields could be reduced, U.D.F. would be unable to operate at a profit, and the flow of gems would stop.

And so, in the ensuing months, Mr. Oppenheimer changed his method of assortment and reduced the price per

carat from £4 10s. to £3 and less. The result was that U.D.F.'s output dropped from 2,000 carats a month to less than 300.

But there was worse to come. In May, 1927, almost exactly 18 months after U.D.F. had begun business, Mr. Oppenheimer told the Company he would have to again reduce the price per carat.

He reminded U.D.F. that the value of new diamonds depended on unsold stock, and that the value depended on the price obtained "at the last preceding sale."

This price, he said, had been only 5½ percent above cost, and thus he must reduce the price paid by the Syndicate for future diamonds by 10 percent.

The Company had no means of checking these figures or calculations; they were not allowed to see the Syndicate's books, and they were bound by a certificate, which Mr. Oppenheimer gave them, establishing that the profit on the last sale had been only 5½ percent.

In vain the Company pleaded with Mr. Oppenheimer that the reduction would ruin them. He was adamant, and by September, 1927, the average price had fallen to £2 15s. per carat, U.D.F.'s output had dropped by 75 percent, and the Company was ruined.

He refused

But, fortunately for U.D.F., a gentleman of great ability, Mr. Victor Coen, came on its Board.

Mr. Coen was a tobacco merchant and knew nothing about diamonds, but he was satisfied that his Company had been unfairly treated and he determined to bring the matter before the courts.

Mr. Oppenheimer struggled hard to persuade Mr. Coen to consent to some form of arbitration, but Mr. Coen refused. He obtained a considerable amount of support from shareholders

and in May 1928, two actions were started.

One was for conspiracy and fraud against the Syndicate and Mr. Oppenheimer, and the other for an account against the Syndicate. The damages claimed were £300,000.

From the moment the action started, the Syndicate appeared determined "to render its ultimate trial, if not impossible, at least extremely doubtful."

From the day the writ was issued it was obvious that the proceedings would develop into quite unmanageable proportions.

4,000 letters

The Syndicate insisted on producing more than 4,000 letters; bundles of documents increased to an incredible size, and one incident alone was sufficient to establish in my mind that if we were not careful the action would grow entirely out of hand.

It was necessary to take the evidence of the original concessionaire, a Mr. Perez, on commission, and although the evidence he could give was slight, he was cross-examined for days.

He was questioned about matters which, to my mind, had nothing whatever to do with the real issues involved.

It began to look as though the intricacies of the case would make it practically impossible for any jury to appreciate what they would have to try.

Unless we could discover some one incident, however small, on which to concentrate our attention, the merits of our case would be swamped in the mass of detail.

And then came a stroke of luck. During the preparation for the trial it became necessary for the Syndicate to show us some entries in their books, and among these entries we saw the "last sale" on which Mr. Oppen-

heimer had certified that the profit was 5½ percent and that the price cut of 10 percent was justified.

It was a sale to a Mr. van Antwerpen, and it was apparent from the entry that the profit on that sale was not 5½ percent as Mr. Oppenheimer had certified, but 10 percent.

There was no explanation of this discrepancy.

Immediately I was told of this discovery, I thought I had found a way of cutting through the immense intricacies of the action.

Either there was a proper explanation of this incident and of Mr. Oppenheimer's certificate, or there was not.

If there was, it would probably completely exonerate Mr. Oppenheimer; but if no explanation was forthcoming, the certificate was a fraud.

I determined, therefore, to throw over all the 4,000 letters and the bundle of documents and tell the jury from the outset that we were prepared to stand or fall on one issue.

If Mr. Oppenheimer had given us a false certificate, we had been robbed and nothing else mattered. If his certificate was honest and he was an honest man, our case must fail.

Entire hopes

Based on this one small point was a terrible risk, and my advisers were considerably worried, but I determined to take it.

The action came on for trial on March 4, 1930, before Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury. Seldom can a special jury court have been littered with so many documents and papers.

Mr. Stewart Bevan, K.C., who appeared for the Syndicate, was provided with his 4,000 letters and his bundles of documents, which increased day by day as the case proceeded; and

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., who appeared for Mr. Oppenheimer, also had his 4,000 letters and even more documents than Mr. Bevan.

Short point

The course I decided to adopt incurred the risk that the court might suspect that there was something in the documents I intended to ignore because I was anxious to conceal it. But the risk had to be taken.

I explained the story in a few words, concentrating entirely on Mr. Oppenheimer's method of assortment, and then told the jury that in my view there was only one short point in the case which it would not take them more than a few minutes to understand and decide.

Mr. Oppenheimer's certificate was either honest or not, I said. If it was not, they would have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the whole course of conduct had been to prevent the production of diamonds and thereby ruin the Company.

I told the jury they would have to listen to hours, and possibly days, of cross-examination which, in my view, would be absolutely irrelevant.

But at some time or another the defendants would have to explain Mr. Oppenheimer's certificate. If they succeeded, they would win; if they failed, they would lose.

Dragged on

The case dragged on, day after day. Mr. Victor Coen was cross-examined for four days by Mr. Bevan—but the defendants never explained the certificate.

Then Mr. Birkett began and, four days later, at long last, with a jury waiting impatiently to hear the explanation, Mr. Birkett introduced the certificate.

Poor Mr. Birkett! He must have found the explanation as difficult to give as we found it to understand.

Apparently, after the vital sale to Mr. van Antwerpen, the buyer had been dissatisfied with his bargain and, as the Syndicate would not help him, Mr. Oppenheimer had come to Mr. van Antwerpen's rescue and bought back the diamonds himself.

What bearing this was supposed to have on the truth or falsity of the certificate I was unable to understand, and Mr. Justice McCardie, whose mind had been centred on this point for days, was as puzzled as we were. He found it necessary to interpose, and asked:

Do you mean that Mr. Oppenheimer bought them back for himself, or for the Syndicate, or what?

Mr. Birkett: He bought them back for himself. Even if it was done wrongfully (that is to say, if his action cannot really be justified) and mistakenly, it really cannot be a fraud.

Not entered

Mr. Justice McCardie: If it was secret, of course, I say no more than that it might well be the grossest fraud. Where are the accounts by which he adjusted this transaction?

Mr. Birkett: With all due deference, no such accounting would be necessary.

Mr. Justice McCardie: Mr. Birkett, are you going to suggest that the books showing a sale to Mr. van Antwerpen do not represent the truth of the matter, at the moment when the certificate was given?

Mr. Birkett: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice McCardie: Is the truth contained in any other documents or document whatsoever?

Mr. Birkett: It is, my Lord. Mr. Justice McCardie: But not entered in your books. Just reflect on what you are saying. Mr. Birkett. Not entered in your books! Is that what you mean?

If you say that, it means that these accounts which you are now putting before me as the accounts of the defendants' Syndicate are not worth a paper they are written on.

Reflect, Mr. Birkett. At this stage the action may assume grave aspects.

Mr. Birkett: All these matters have been the subject of most anxious consideration by the adviser of Mr. Oppenheimer, my Lord.

Mr. Justice McCardie: Let me tell you at once, Mr. Birkett, that certain of my suggestions will be not good in the eyes of the law.

SUGAR RAY ROBINSON, plus WIFE and 'GANG,' STARTLES PARIS

PARIS. By R. M. MacCOLL

SUGAR RAY ROBINSON, world's welterweight champion and one of the great Negro fighters of modern times, has descended on Claridges Hotel in Paris.

And he has produced an air of wildly opulent fantasy that seems like a glimpse of the roaring twenties.

He called a Press conference. And he sat in a yellow silk dressing-gown in a corner of his suite, yawning hugely but answering questions amiably.

He is a tawny, handsome young man who bears a resemblance to a young Joe Louis.

By him sat his manager, George Gainsford, a mountainous Negro ex-middle-weight, in a startling plaid lounge suit. He bent and whispered in Sugar's ear from time to time as though he were his second in the ring.

Drifting in and out of the crowded room were Pee Wee Beale, Sugar's trainer; June Clark, his secretary—in spite of his name he is a man—who was worried because some of the 47 trunks had got lost and Mrs. Robinson had mislaid her passport; Harry Wilks, who is Gainsford's secretary; Mrs. Gainsford; Shelton Oliver, who is Sugar Ray's golf professional; and Richard Simon, who is Sugar's personal hairdresser.

Looking thoughtful in another corner was the Jack Solomons of France, Gilbert Bensim, the promoter of the match in which

Sugar Ray was to fight French middleweight Jean Stock.

It turned out that Bensim was doing a little mental arithmetic.

"To bring this party of nine from the States cost me about £1,400," he explained. "Then I am responsible for their entire hotel bill, which I calculated comes out at about £10 a head per day."

"I have guaranteed Robinson £6,000 for the fight—a large sum for France."

And why does Sugar Ray travel with eight people?

"Even before he was champ, he always travelled with a big gang," he drawled. "Ah like that way. And see, ah'm in a very high income tax bracket, so ah've—what, the heck, so long as Uncle Sam is getting set to grab what ah earns, ah might as well spend it on mah friends."

Later I found myself wedged against June Clark. He wore a Clark Gable moustache, a blue bow tie, and an extraordinarily cut pepper and salt suit. The trousers finished up under his armpits.

"I used to play the trombone in Louis Armstrong's band," piped June. "Would you care to meet Mrs. Robinson? Follow me, please."

He ushered me into another room where Mrs. Robinson, with a strikingly beautiful woman with a cream-coloured complexion and wearing a black lace negligee, lay in bed.

"How do you do?" she said, shading her eyes. "I am just taking a little rest. Last time I was in Paris was with the Cotton Club show back in 1937. I was just a little girl then. We did a millitary number. I watch all my husband's fights."

"Am I going to help Sugar spend the £6,000? Certainly I am—it is my duty. He is not allowed to take it out of France, and he cannot spend it all himself. So I am going to buy lots of dresses. How wonderful!"

Back in the conference room waiters trundled in whisky and other refreshments in lavish quantity, someone asked if Sugar Ray worried about when his boxing days are over.

Manager Gainsford roared with happy laughter.

"No worries there, boys," he said. "The champ owns several city blocks of real estate in Harlem, a laundry, a lingerie shop, and two barbers' shops."

"And a brewery and a restaurant," added Sugar Ray. "So you see how it is," Gainsford said.

Richard Simon, the hair-dresser, plump and personable, next claimed my attention. "Ah been with Mr. Robinson five years," he said. "He has the most silky scalp. Every morning he takes a plunge in the pool and then ah take over."

"Trouble is we cannot get the champ to eat," Gainsford was shouting above the uproar.

"Ah just like candy," added Sugar Ray. "Any time at all ah'll eat candy."

Would he fight Jack Gardner of Britain? "Sure ah would, if the money's right," he said.

"Say, we are only interested in money," said Gainsford. "With us it is strictly a question of finance, not glory or anything silly like that."

Sugar then stood up with lazy grace and gave the signal for his party to organise itself for the daily ritual—the procession to the hotel swimming pool for a dip and a massage.

Dessert song

POP

IN THE OFFICE THEY CALL ME THE OLD DESERT RAT!



THAT'S NOTHING TO WHAT THEY CALL YOU IN THE REGIMENT



THAT'S NOTHING TO WHAT THEY CALL YOU IN THE REGIMENT



THAT'S NOTHING TO WHAT THEY CALL YOU IN THE REGIMENT

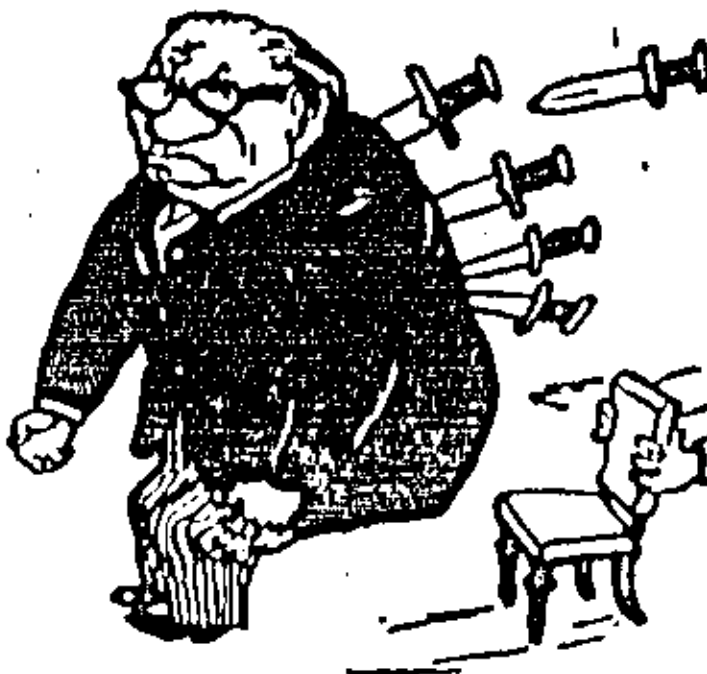




Attacked by the Right for being too Left.



Attacked by the Left for being too Right.



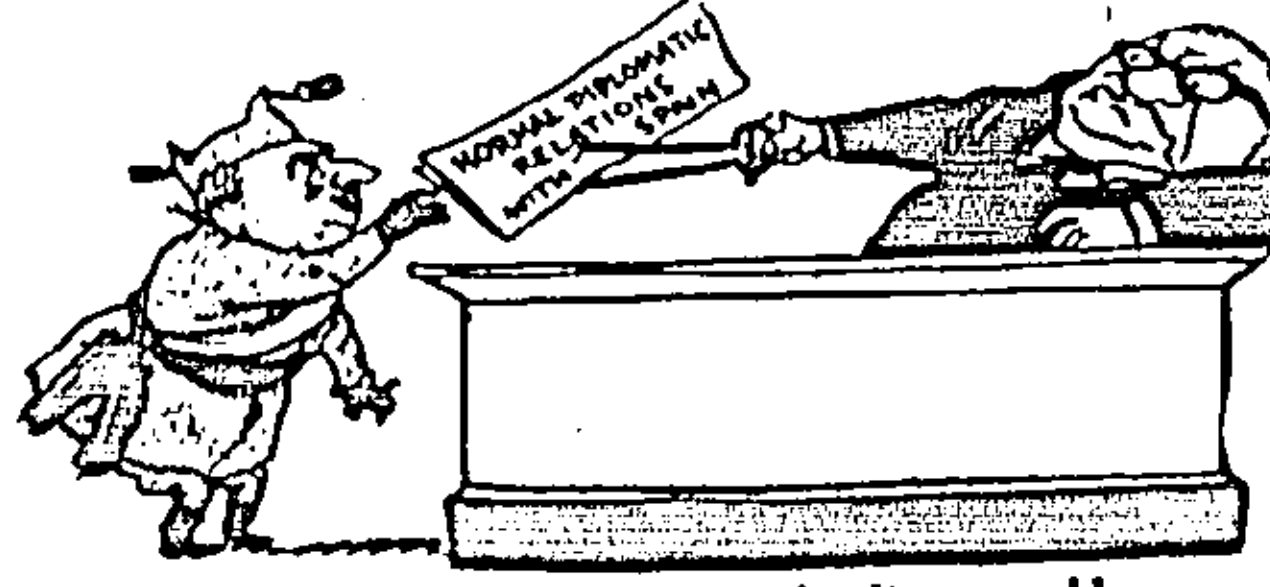
Constant criticism, and lack of support from unexpected quarters.



His hand that fed them being bitten.



Subjected to outrageous misrepresentation.



Having to converse with disreputable characters...



And fearsome Egyptian saboteurs... London Express Service

CUMMINGS examines THE TROUBLE WITH MR. BEVIN

"THE HINGE OF FATE" CHAPTER 35

Preparing For Turkey To Enter The War

By Winston Churchill

To open a new route to Russia and strike at Germany's southern flank, Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt wished to bring Turkey into the war. They found Stalin in agreement.

Mr. Churchill, while at Casablanca in January, 1943, decided, despite Cabinet objections, that the time was ripe for him to visit President Inonu. In company with Sir Alexander Cadogan, of the Foreign Office, the C.I.G.S., and Gen. Alexander and Maitland-Wilson, he flew on Jan. 30 to Adana, near the Turkish-Syrian border.

prudent. I replied that there would be an international organisation to secure peace and security, which would be stronger than the League of Nations. I added that I was not afraid of Communism.

Mr. Saracoglu remarked that he was looking for something more real. All Europe was full of Slavs and Communists. All the defeated countries would become Bolshevik and Slav if Germany was beaten. I replied that things did not always turn out as badly as was expected; but if they did so it was better that Turkey should be strong and closely associated with the United Kingdom and the United States.

sufferings, and the certainty that a third struggle will destroy all that is left of the culture, wealth, and civilisation of mankind and reduce us to the level almost of wild beasts, the most intense effort will be made by the leading Powers to prolong their honourable association, and by sacrifice and self-restraint to win for themselves a glorious name in human annals.

Great Britain will certainly do her utmost to organise a coalition resistance to any act of aggression committed by any Power, and it is believed that the United States will co-operate with her, and even possibly take the lead of the world, on account of her numbers and strength, in the good work of preventing such tendencies to aggression before they break into open war.

Guarantees

If Russia, without any cause, were to attack Turkey the whole international organisation of which I had spoken would be applied on behalf of Turkey, and the guarantees after the war would be much more severe, not only where Turkey was concerned, but in the case of all Europe. I would not be a friend of Russia if she imitated Germany.

If she did so we should arrange the best possible combination against her, and I would not hesitate to say so to Stalin. Molotov had asked for a treaty by which the Baltic States would be regarded as Russian provinces. We had refused to agree to this, (a) because territorial rearrangements were to be postponed for settlement after the war, and (b) because we felt it necessary to make a reservation for free determination for individuals.

Early the following morning I lay in bed in my saloon on the train composing, in the light of the general discussion which had taken place, a note on my views on post-war security. I called this paper "Morning Thoughts." One passage is possibly worthy of preservation in the light of subsequent events:

United Nations

It is the intention of the Chiefs of the United Nations to create a world organisation for the preservation of peace, based upon conceptions of freedom and justice and the revival of prosperity. As a part of this organisation an instrument of European government will be established which will embody the spirit but not be subject to the weaknesses of the former League of Nations.

The units forming this body will not only be the great nations of Europe and Asia Minor as long established, but a number of Confederations formed among the smaller States, among which a Scandinavian Bloc, a Danubian Bloc, and a Balkan Bloc appear to be obvious. A similar instrument will be formed in the Far East with different membership, and the whole will be held together by the fact that the victorious Powers intend to continue fully armed, especially in the air, while imposing complete disarmament upon the guilty.

No one can predict with certainty that the victors will never quarrel among themselves, or that the United States may not once again retire from Europe, but the experiences which all have known through, and their

Long struggles

My parleys with Turkey were intended to prepare the way for her entry into the war in the autumn of 1948. That this did not take place after the collapse of Italy and with the further Russian advances against Germany north of the Black Sea was due to unfortunate events in the Egyptian later in the year which will be described in some detail later on.

Of course, when you win everything looks all right, but at this time many long and terrible struggles lay ahead, and I am sure that had I been allowed to carry out my scheme, the plain purpose of which was clearly set forth, I could have had Turkey in the war on our side before the end of 1943, without damage to our main plans, and with all kinds of advantages to the Allies, and especially for Turkey.

Now in these years after the war when we see the United States sustaining Turkey with her whole power all has been put right, except that we did not have the considerable advantages of Turkish aid and all that this implied in the Balkan situation in the early months of 1944.

To Cyprus

I flew back from Adana to Cyprus, where I spent two nights, and inspected for the second time in the war the 4th Hussars, of whom I am Colonel. The last occasion had been a month before Alamein. Everything in Cyprus seemed blooming and the people as friendly and enthusiastic as I have seen them anywhere. They were all feeling much safer than they had been in 1941, and the Turkish and Greek elements in the island were very thankful that the Allies were winning and not all inclined to object to British rule.

We had another two nights in Cairo, and then flew to Tripoli, where Montgomery, a victor at the end of his historic march, awaited me at the airport. The enemy had been pushed 40 or 50 miles west of the city. I spent two days in Tripoli, and witnessed the magnificent entry of the Eighth Army through its stately streets. At their head were the pipers of the 81st Highland Division. Spies and spies they looked after all their marching and fighting.

In the afternoon I inspected the magnificent parade of two divisions, I stayed in Montgomery's

van, which I had not slept in since our meeting before Alamein. I addressed about two thousand officers and men of his headquarters. I spoke to them about

Yet nightly pitch our moving tent

A day's march nearer home.

But they were still a long way from home; nor was the route to be direct.

Orders fulfilled

The reader may remember that on leaving Cairo six months earlier I had given Gen. Alexander the following directive:

Prime Minister to Gen. Alexander, Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East.

Your prime and main duty will be to take or destroy at the earliest opportunity the German-Italian army commanded by Field-Marshal Rommel, together with all its supplies and establishments in Egypt and Libya.

2. You will discharge or cause to be discharged such other duties as pertain to your command, without prejudice to the task described in paragraph 1, which must be considered paramount in His Majesty's interests.

He now sent me the following reply:

Gen. Alexander to Prime Minister.

Sir: The orders you gave me on Aug. 15, 1942, have been fulfilled. His Majesty's enemies, together with their impedimenta, have been completely eliminated from Egypt, Cyrenaica, Libya, and Tripolitania. I now await your further instructions.

Last flight

After these two long and vivid days I set off with my party from Tripoli to visit Eisenhower and all the others at Algiers. I had long talks with Eisenhower, and learned from him and from Admiral Cunningham much that could not have been put in telegrams. The villas were but a 100 yards apart. At luncheon both de Gaulle and Giraud were present. There was so much to settle that I could not leave till late on Saturday.

Before midnight I left for the airfield. We all took our places in the plane and waited for it to start; but it would not start. One of my assistant secretaries was of very small stature, and I could not help remarking, "Your light weight is a great advantage in flying, but if we come down in the desert you will not keep us going very long."

I got impatient and decided to drive back to the admiral's comfortable villa. My physician, Sir Charles Wilson (Lord Moran) had already gone to sleep. He did not hear us leave, and was locked up for the night in the "plane. He was only liberated at daylight.

At last, on Sunday night, the 7th, we took off, and this time flew directly and safely home. This was my last flight in "Com-mando," which later perished with all hands, though with a different pilot and crew.

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AMERICAN COLUMN

£46 a day to chase the sun

From NEWELL ROGERS

New York. BRITAIN'S floating Riviera for American millionaires is going to cost them up to £46 a day each during the 111 days it follows the sun round the world.

That is the price for the best suite, double bedroom, drawing-room and private bath—in the Cunard's Caronia, which will start the most luxurious globe-gliding cruise in the history of ships from New York on January 11.

Mr and Mrs Millionaire will have to pay £92 a day because the best suites only rent for two passengers.

But they can do it on the cheap by booking a B Deck cabin with bed and upper folding berth for £22 a day—the minimum.

The ship, with capacity for 1,000 passengers, will carry only 550 lucky people.

What do they do with their time? On the Caronia's 80-day African cruise last winter they ate most of the day.

Soon after breakfast stewards come around with mid-morning soup.

Then a gorgeous lunch of many courses is followed by afternoon tea, cocktail parties, and sumptuous dinners.

Last port of call—on April 19, after crossing the Pacific and Indian Oceans—Southampton.

MOTORING: Can you glam on your emergency brake in 49-100ths of a second? This is the perfect mark at New York's new psychophysical clinic for drivers who are frequently in accidents. If they fail to put on the brake quickly enough, or do not pass all sorts of eye, ear, and mental quickness tests, they lose their licences.

SOCIETY: When Mrs Truman goes to parties now she has an escort of six Secret Service men. Before the attempt by Puerto Rican terrorists to assassinate the President she had one. Singer Margaret Truman's guard has also been increased.

PRESS: Long queues formed on Pittsburg street corners on November 20. For the first time in 47 days they were buying newspapers again. The strike in printing plants was settled. The queues broke into cheers as 224-page Sunday editions appeared. Should a man: "Gosh, it's good to have a paper again."

SPORTS: To remove team worries and feelings of inferiority, psychologist David Tracy hypnotised the New York Rangers ice hockey team after they had won one and lost seven games.

The hypnotised skaters went out, played furiously—and lost again. Said a player: "He didn't hurt us, but you can't score goals that way."

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



Employers, Workers Attack Prices

From Gavin Gordon

Brussels. BELGIUM has set herself a target in the battle against the rising cost of living—a five percent drop in the price level before Christmas.

She thinks she can hit it, barring accidents. There are quite a number of things which could go wrong, but she has decided to bet they won't.

She had a specially stiff dose of rising prices this autumn. The worker who saved a hundred francs from his June pay-pocket found it was worth barely ninety-three francs last month—a fall in wages of eighteen pence in the £.

This fall started the old argument about wages and prices.

Everyone knew that if wages rose to meet the high prices, the prices would rise again to match the higher wages. This was a time for action. Somewhere the vicious circle had to be broken.

WAGES CLAIM

The claim for higher wages was justified, and there were signs that refusal would cause some distress among the lower paid. So action to stop the rise in prices depended on all classes working together and on the unions being reasonable.

M. Joseph Pholien, Belgium's Premier, a lawyer, pleads with a silver tongue and a golden wit. The fire-eaters of the Socialist trade unions found it hard to resist his sallies. The Catholic unions followed suit and an agreement was reached. The claim for a wage adjustment was to stand over for two months. Meantime the Government would attack the price level.

If prices should fall five per cent, there will be no adjustment in wages. Workers will, however, be given a bonus to cover the special peak in autumn prices. If the fall in prices does not happen, there will be the necessary wage adjustment, and it will be back-dated to run from last August.

FIRST VICTORY

Either way the workers will get something out of the agreement, but meantime he is going to lighten his belt.

That was M. Pholien's first victory. The next step was to attack the price level.

The Federation of Belgian Industries at once gave a promise. Once the wage promise was made they said they would guarantee a fall of five per cent, or more in every article which had risen in price since the beginning of July.

They are keeping their word. Steel prices have been cut 8½ per cent, basic slag (a big item in the farmer's costs) 5½ per cent, paper manufactures 5 per cent, copper sheets 2 per cent, zinc sheets 5 per cent, and charges for industrial electricity 3 per cent. Some reductions in the textile field are going to be substantial.

The organisation of the big retailers has announced a marking down of all price tickets which have been marked up since the beginning of July. All the stock bought earlier is to be sold at the old price, regardless of what it will cost to replace. Stock bought at higher prices since is being marked down 5 per cent. Efforts are being made to get suppliers to sell new supplies which will be able to reach the housewife at the reduced prices.

EASING OFF

All this has started with a bang. Hardly a month has passed since M. Pholien made his agreement with workers and industrialists on October 23, and already shops are advertising their reductions and people are thinking in terms of falling prices.

If there were to be another sharp movement in the world price of raw materials it would upset calculations. But some of the world markets are already easing off, especially in the food group—maize, cocoa, coffee, cottonseed oil and even cotton are below the peak.

Belgium is staking much on the success of her venture. If it fails, she will face inflation. But she has done something about 'high prices, and the key men, workers and employers, had confidence enough to agree to the suggested solution and actually enough to see that their



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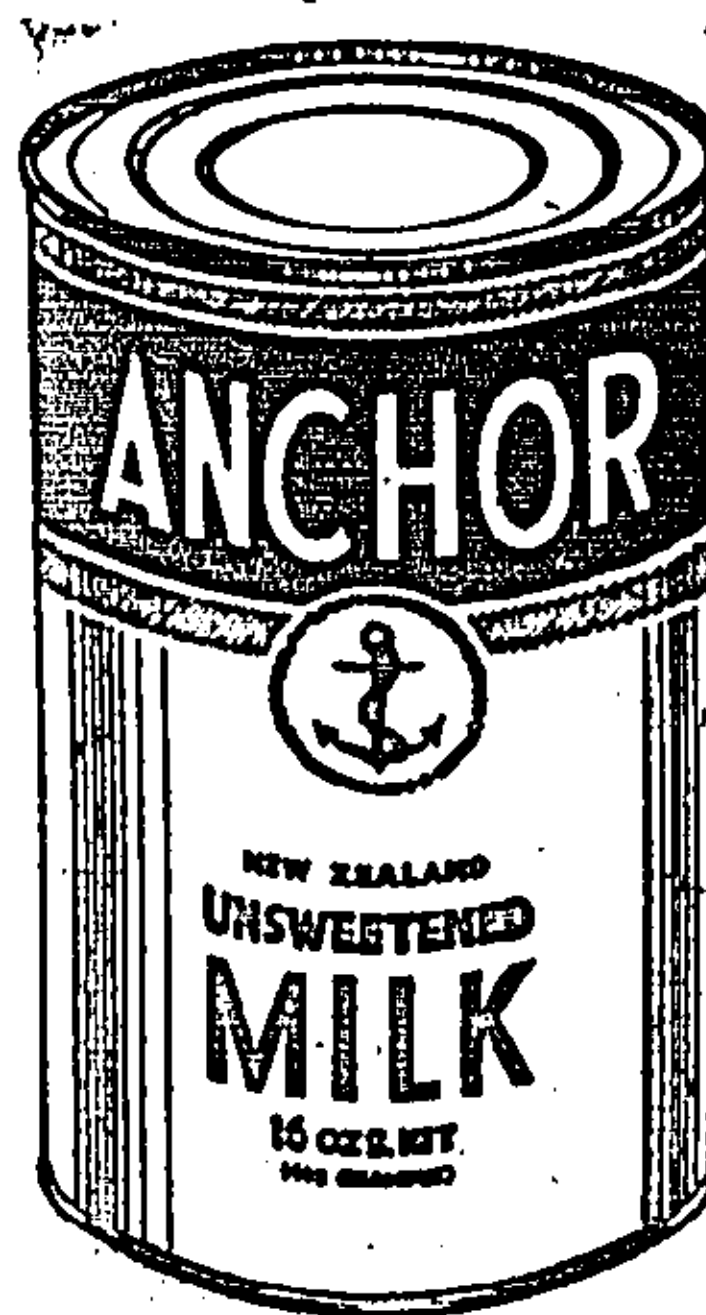
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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

THIRTEENTH RACE MEETING

Saturday, 16th December, 1950.

There are eight races. The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

Through Tickets (8 Races—\$16.00) may be obtained at the Compradore Office of the Treasurers, 1st floor, Telephone House, also tickets for the Cash Sweep on the last race of the Meeting as well as the Special Cash Sweep on the "Pearce Memorial Cup" scheduled to be run on 28th February, 1951.

To avoid congestion at the Club's Offices at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch Offices at—

5, D'Almeida Street, Hong Kong

or

382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or Season Tickets and gentlemen, non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all club etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Branch Offices and the Treasurers' Compradore Office will close at 11.00 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. The Treasurers' Compradore Office and the Secretary's Office are situated at 1st Floor, Telephone House.

A limited number of tiffls will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel: 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3.00 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Club House.

BOOKMAKERS, TIC TAC MEN ETC., WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB DURING THE RACE MEETING. MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASS

Servants' pass will be issued to private box holders only, who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the pass. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employers' stands.

BY ORDER

A. A. SLEAF

Secretary.

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NOTICE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONG KONG
PROBATE JURISDICTIONIn the Goods of Edward
Sheldon Wilkinson C.B.E. late
of Stone Walls 3, Chongtu Lu
Wei-hai-wei in North China
and Millbrook Gardens
Avenue, Weybridge Surrey,
deceased.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Court has by virtue of
Section 50 of the Probate Ordinance
made an Order limiting the
time for creditors and others
to send in their claims against the
estate to the 3rd day of
January, 1951.All creditors and others are ac-
cordingly required to send their
claims to the undersigned on or
before that date.Dated the 8th day of December,
1950.

WILKINSON & CRIST.

Solicitors for the Executors of the
will of the abovesaid deceased,
No. 2 Queen's Road Central,
HONG KONG.

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INDUSTRIES

63, AUSTIN ROAD,

The King's Six Yearlings
Will Race For The
Taxpayers Of Britain

London, Dec. 10.

Six names which racegoers may have cause to re-
member next season are Ardent, Bell Buoy, Deuce, Good
Shot, Fair and Game, and Game Cart.These are the names by which the King's six year-
lings will be known when they race on the turf in the 1951
season.Though clearly the main ac-
tors in the nomenclature have
been the sire and dams of the
yearlings, it is interesting to note
that the King has named one
Good Shot, which might well
apply to his Royal Majesty's
prowess with the gun or
equally to his ability on the
tennis court.A BETTER REMINDER
Deuce, however, will prob-
ably prove a better reminder
to the reigning monarch of the
times he played at Wimbledon.
This is how the horses are
bred:Ardent—a filly by Ardian
out of Carrett;
Bell Buoy—a colt by Ocean
Bell out of Crinan Belle;
Deuce—a colt by Dante out
of Match Point;
Good Shot—a colt by Big
Game out of Fair Profit;
Fair and Game—a filly by
Big Game out of War Wolf; and
Game Cart—a filly by Big
Game out of Sun Charlot.There is a "sporting" flavour
about most of the names of
these youngsters who, bred in
the purple, should between
them win some useful races for
the King.Not only followers of the
Royal racing colours hope so,
but every man and woman in
the country. The reason? Be-
cause the horses have been
leased from the National Stud
and the prize money won
eventually goes into the tax-
payer's pocket.It might be said that less has
to come out of it—Reuter.Kovaleski &
Drobny In
Asian Final

Lahore, Dec. 10.

Fred Kovaleski, of the
United States, and Jaroslav
Drobny, the self-exiled
Czech ace, will fight out the
Men's Singles final in the
Asian Lawn Tennis Cham-
pionships here.In today's semi-final round
Kovaleski, ranked 15th in the
1949 United States' rankings,
was given a hard match by
left-handed Iftikhar Ahmad,
Pakistan's top ranking player,
before winning 6-4, 3-0, 3-0,
6-7 and 6-3.Drobny scored a decisive
win over another American,
Irwin Dorfman, by 6-3, 6-3
and 6-3.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

The British pair of Mrs Joy
Mottam and Miss Kay Tuckey
beat Miss M. Gorodetski, of
Turkey, and her Pakistan
partner, Mrs Tagi Butt, in the
Women's Doubles semi-final,
by 6-3 and 6-1.—Reuter.Soviet Chess
Championship

London, Dec. 10.

The Soviet chess master,
Aronin, won his adjourned game
against Mikenas today and drew
level with the two leaders in
the Soviet National Chess
Championships, Moscow Radio
reported.With only one round to be
played, Paul Keres, Tolush
and Aronin share the lead with
10½ points each.They are followed by Lemint-
sky with 10 points, and
Konstantinopolsky and Smyslov
with 9½ points each.The final round of the cham-
pionship will be played to-
morrow.—Reuter.

France Beats Holland

Paris, Dec. 10.

France beat Holland by five
goals to two in an international
soccer match here this after-
noon. They led 3-2 at the
interval.—Reuter.

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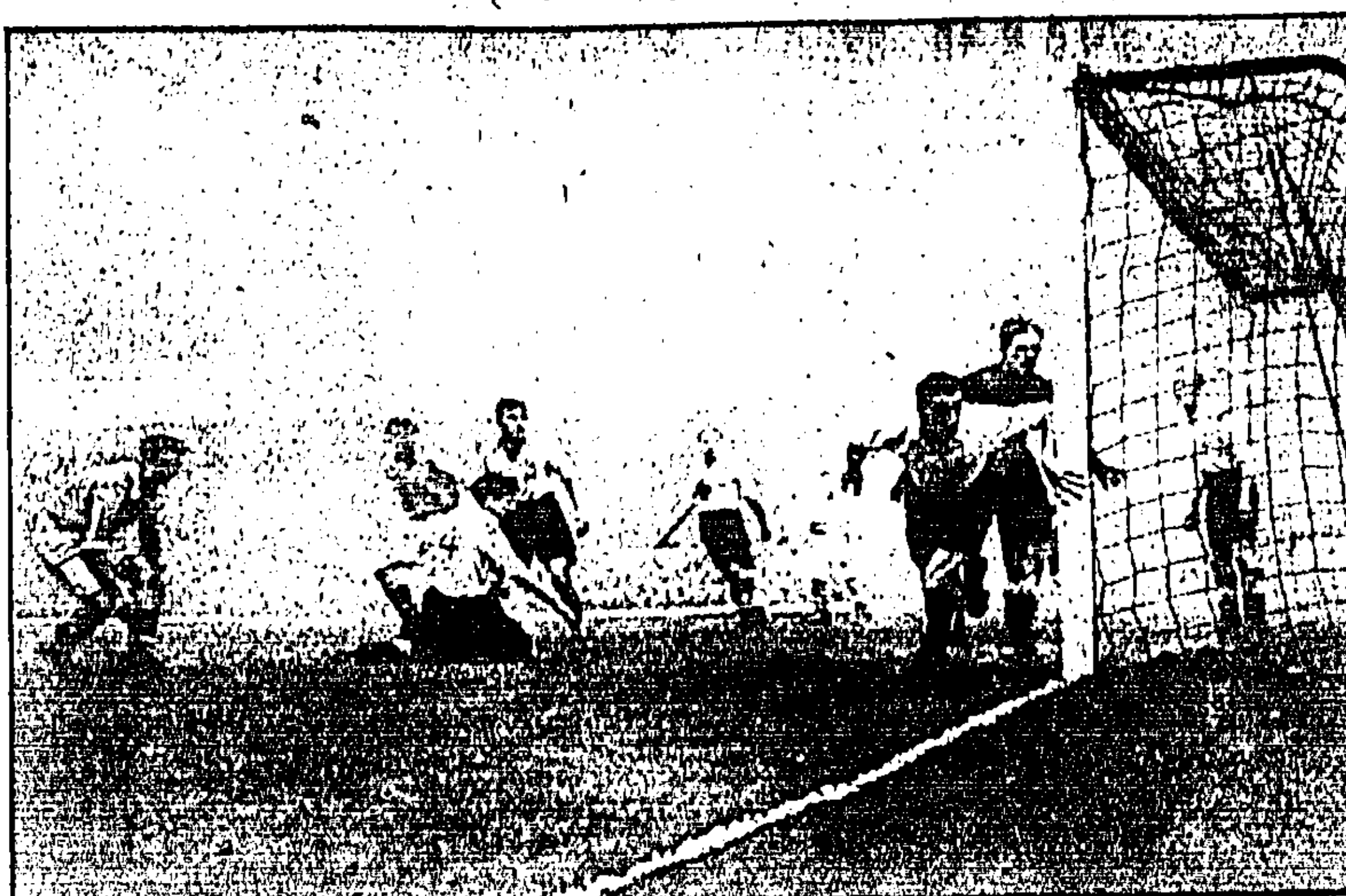
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ARSENAL v. FULHAM

Eyes left as a header from Doug Lishman (on the left of the picture) just
passes outside the Fulham goal, an incident in the recent First Division match at
Highbury between Fulham and Arsenal which Arsenal won 5-1.
From left to right are Lishman and Goring (Arsenal) Quested, Taylor, Lowe
(Fulham), Logie (Arsenal), Bacuzzi Black and Pavitt (Fulham).Madcaps Crush The Terries'
Bid For Vengeance

BY 'GRANDSTAND'

Superior batting power enabled Madcaps to crush St. Teresa's bid for ven-
geance with a 9-6 decision in the Senior Softball League, as the losers wilted
before the thunderous crescendo of devastating hits which gathered momentum
with each inning to decide the better team, once and for all.Early morning fans were almost treated to an upset when the lowly placed
Reds blasted Panda hurler Vincent Xavier from the box in the sixth, and Y. S.
Liang was called in to put out the fire for the Pandas to emerge winners
subsequent by the narrow margin of 10-7.The Americans juggled their
mound staff again, and started
Frank Cleary on the slab, who
turned back the Dodgers 15-7
behind the 12-hit willow wield-
ing of his teammates.The Junior League provided
some excitement as the Dodgers
were robbed of their first vic-
tory by the Wildfires who
manufactured the winning tally
in the seventh on a walk and
two singles in succession.Spartans played truant again
and failed to show up, giving
the points to the leading Rexes,
while St. Teresa's staged a last
ditch stand to shade South
China 15-12.MADCAPS 9-ST. TERESA'S 6
The grudge game started out
with a dazzling fielding display
as both sides left potential
scorers on the baselines with-
out inflicting any damage in the
initial chapter, but in the second,
Madcapper Willie Sprinkle
broke the ice when he belted a
third strike into deep centre
for a tour of the bases.Not to be outdone, St. Teresa's
knotted the game in their half
as Lou Viera was given a life
on an interference by catcher
Buzzy Wade, and stole home
after being sacrificed to third
by Raul Souza.The Madcap hex started
working on Joey Franco in the
third when a walk, two bunts
and a sacrifice paved the way
for a five run inning and, to add
insult to injury, the Madcaps
registered another cluster of
three more in the next frame.A dazed Terry outfit only
managed a run here and there
as Madcap hurler Kelly Silva
Nett pitched himself out of
difficulties on several occasions.In the Terry half of the
seventh and last inning Tony
Gonzales struck out but made
first base safely as Buzzy Wade
lost the ball. Marnie Kaxler
coaxed Silva-Nett into walk-
ing him while Raul Souza
dumped a bunt to load the
bases.Gerry Roza Pereira poled out
a deep fly to left to score
Xavier but Rosario was nailed
in an attempt to pile on another
marker for two down. Raul
Souza hit safely to keep the
rally alive, but Joey Franco
failed to come through in the
clutch and grounded out for
the game to end.Madcap catcher Buzzy Wade
connected for three in four
while his team-mate Willie
Sprinkle was good for a four-
master.PANDAS 10-REDS 7
The Reds started things
humming in the first inning as
they dented the rubber four
times against the Pandas, when
Reggie Vieira and Dave Silva
walked, followed by safe hits
off the bats of Ernie Gonzales,
Bernard Brown, A. Lewis and
Joe Britto.The Pandas promptly dupli-
cated the performance in their
turn at bat to tie up the score,
but the Reds had tasted blood
and were not to be denied their
chance.Two more runs in the fourth
put them ahead again only to
see a determined Panda side
slay off defeat with a pair of
tallies in their half through
effective use of the bickery by
Raymond Tsao and E. Watt.Wally Ma placed the Pandas
further ahead in the sixth when
he worked his way to first base
on four wide pitches aided by
a fumble, but Tsao and Watt,
who put their side back into
the game previously, failed
inconspicuously at the platter,
both of them whiffing the
broom.In the top of the seventh
the Reds failed to score and
the Pandas led 10-7 at the
close of play.RESULTS AT A
GLANCE

MEN'S SENIOR LEAGUE

Pandas 10 Reds 7

Dodgers 7 Americans 15

Madcaps 9 St. Teresa's 6

MEN'S JUNIOR LEAGUE

Rexes 7 Spartans 0

(forfeited)

Griffins 10 Aces 3

Falcons 20 Mustangs 6

St. Teresa's 15 S. China 12

Dodgers 7 Wildfires 8

LADIES' LEAGUE

Wahooks 14 White Fangs 7

MIDGET LEAGUE

Delawares 20 St. Joseph's 6

Blackhawks 26 Lions 5

JUNIOR LEAGUE GAMES

The P. I. Dodgers tried hard

to earn their first victory, and

almost succeeded in surprising

the Wildfires. Three free issues

to first base opened the Dodge

inning as S. Delgado failed to

find the plate, while his mates

committed bungles galore, and

when the dub had settled, four

runs were on the score-board.

The game was deadlocked 7-7

all with the Wildfires coming in

for their last ticks. Delgado

bumped his way to first base

on four balls, and Bobby

Stewart and R. Mattos chased

him around the bases with two

solid singles that decided the

closely contested tussle.

South China breezed to a fly-

ing star against the Terry junior

nine as they registered clusters

of four and eight runs in the

first few frames, but thereafter

failed to cross the rubber as the

Terry boys down and whittled

away at the lead with a 5-run

sweep in the fifth inning which

gave them the advantage.

The Pandas ran in the

sixth, matched the issue with

coach Robert "Quacks" Re-
medios rushing on to the
diamond to congratulate relief
hurler Junior Fontenroy who held
down the opposition after
Charlie Ozorio was derrick-
ed from the mound when he started
wandering.

LADIES LEAGUE

In the lone Ladies' illi-

Wahooks accounted for White

Fangs 14-7 to extend their

winning streak to seven straight.

The Owls worked for one run

in the first inning and added

another in the second on Iro-
Castillo's four-pitch blow.

The famed batting power ex-

ploded in the third when they

chalked up seven runs, and from

then on added to the score
steadily.

The Pand runs were all re-

corded in the first inning.

LADIES' HOCKEY

VICTORIANS BEAT
RECREIO 2-0

By 'OBSERVER'

Giving a brilliant all-round display, the Victorians
inflicted on Recreio their first defeat of the season in
easily the best Ladies' Hockey League match yesterday.As a result of this win, the Victorians are now on
level terms in points with Recreio, each with three games
won and one lost. With Gremlins "A" and King George
V "A" girls both winning their matches yesterday at the
expense of each other's junior teams, an exciting race
for Championship honours among Recreio, Victorians,
Gremlins "A" and KGVs "A" is now on.Yet another glorious triumph
yesterday was that of the
University over the Dutch by
three goals to nil, giving them
their first two points of the
season.VICTORIANS—RECREIO
Two grand goals by left
winger Beth McNaughton, one
in the first half and the other
in the second half, gave the
Victorians a deserving victory
of two goals to nil against the
hitherto unbeaten Recreio XI.The harder hitting power
and fast fearless first
tackling of the Victorians gave
them a clear advantage over
their opponents.Their forward line was ably
led by Joan Crighton at centre-
forward and had two excellent
tongers in Susan Whitworth
and Beth McNaughton.Star player of the winners,
however, was undoubtedly
Peggy Faber, at centre-half.
A tireless worker, she pulled
her side out of many a tight
corner, and sent her forwards
away with well-directed passes.With Pauline Owen-Hughes
and Ann Sainsbury on either
side, the three make a power-
ful intermediate line. A power-
ful player who deserves mention
was the Victorian right back,
Sylvia Franklin, who was
responsible in a great measure
for holding the Recreio for-
wards at bay.Pat Lederhofer, in goal, did
not have very much to do, but
made two very good saves
when called upon.On the Recreio side, Chelle
Remedios at right-back, Evelyn
Collaco and left-back and
"Nockle" Remedios were the
mainstay of the defence.The teams were:
Victorians: Pat Lederhofer;
Sylvia Franklin, Rita Langston;
Ann Sainsbury, Peggy Faber,
Pauline Owen-Hughes, Susan
Whitworth, Hannah Foley, Joan
Crighton, Mary Eddis, Beth
McNaughton.Recreio: Doreen Ozorio; C.
Remedios, Evelyn Collaco; N.
Osmund, "Nockle" Remedios,
C. Remedios; S. Danenberg,
L. Danenberg; A. Silva, C.
Remedios, and M. Maher.

UNIVERSITY—DUTCH

University scored their first
win in the Ladies' Hockey
League when they beat the
Dutch Ladies by three clear
goals.Play opened with the Dutch
Ladies on the aggressive but,
after the first ten minutes,
University settled down to
force the play.Chances were missed by both
teams but towards the end of
the first half during a goal-
mouth melee, Winnie Huie
managed to push the ball in to
score University's first goal.The second half saw most
of the play in the Dutch half
with University pressing hard
and Winnie Huie scored again
from a pass from her wing
half, Susan Owen Hughes.
University scored again soon
after through Margaret San-
ders.The teams were:
University: Anna Graham-
Cumming; Joyce Avaisa, Eleon-
or Smart; Silvia Loo, Marion
Ahwee, Susan Owen Hughes;
Winnie Huie, Betty Choa and
Barbara Yorgas.Dutch: Mrs E. Scheepers;
Miss J. Driessen, Mrs D.
Stratman; Miss J. Boren,
Mrs Van Houten; Mrs Dekker;
Mrs B. Pach, Miss A. With-
kamp, Mrs Brandt, Miss N.
Kamerling and Mrs van Daa-
len.GREMLINS "A"—KGVs "B"
Fielding exactly the same
team as last week, Gremlins
"A" showed vastly improved
teamwork to put up the big-
gest score of seven goals to all
in their match against the
King George V School juniors.Valerie Slade, at left wing,
proved again that she is one
of the best wingers in the
Colony by bagging four of the
goals. Hilda Fowler, at centre-
forward, showed a welcome
return to form, claiming the
other three goals.Once again the Gremlins'
half line, with right-half
Sheila Abraham giving a
superb display, acquitted it-
self with distinction. The
schoolgirls were unfortunate
to be up against a Gremlin
team in its best.Little Nora Sun, at left-half,
standing not much taller than
the hockey stick she held, earned
the plaudits of the crowd
with her fine interception and
stopping of the balls.Left winger H. Huang was
another KGVs player who im-
pressed.The teams were:
Gremlins "A": Mrs M. Read,
K. Baldock, J. Gerrard; S.
Abraham, M. McNeil, N. Abra-
ham; N. Simmons, R. Kerr, H.
Fowler, D. Barton and V.
Slade.KGVs "B": G. H. Hindle;
D. Collar, K. Davies; S.
Davies, P. Huang, N. Sun; M.
Revie, H. Huang, S. Huan,
H. Baxter and S. Hall.KGVs "A"—GREMLINS "B"
The King George V School
Seniors, made up for their
Juniors' 7-0 defeat by return-
ing the compliments on the
Gremlins "B" with a six-nil
win.

HOW THEY STAND

PW D L F.A.Pts.
Recreio 4 3 0 1 7 3 0
Victorians 4 3 0 1 1 7 0
Gremlins "A" 4 2 1 1 1 2 5
KGVs "A" 3 2 1 0 1 1 3 0
KGVs "B" 4 2 0 2 0 1 1 4
University 2 1 0 2 4 7 2
Dutch 1 1 1 0 0 0 0
Gremlins "B" 1 1 1 0 0 0 0The King George V School
Seniors, made up for their
Juniors' 7-0 defeat by return-
ing the compliments on the
Gremlins "B" with a six-nil
win.



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"SHANGHAI"	Dangkok	5 p.m. 12th Dec.	
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"SHANGHAI"	Keelung	2 p.m. 15th Dec.	
"SINKIANG"	Singapore & Djakarta	3 p.m. 16th Dec.	
"SOOCHOW"	Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 18th Dec.	
"ANKING"	Singapore & Penang	3 p.m. 18th Dec.	
"PAKHOT"	Bangkok	3 p.m. 27th Dec.	

ARRIVALS FROM			
"SINKIANG"	Djakarta & Brunei	12th Dec.	
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore	13/14th Dec.	
"SHANGHAI"	Keelung	7 a.m. 14th Dec.	
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	a.m. 15th Dec.	
"KWEIANG"	Dangkok	16th Dec.	
"ANKING"	Osaka	16th Dec.	

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"TAIPEI"	Nagoya	18th Dec.	
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Brisbane	24th Dec.	
"YUNNAN"	Sydney	25th Dec.	

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"CYCLOPS"	Genoa, London, Holland & Hamburg via Manila	2nd Jan.	

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Ship	From	Arrives	From
G. "ULYSSES"	1st Nov.	In Port	
G. "CYCLOPS"	13th Nov.	15th Dec.	
G. "PERSEUS"	14th Nov.	17th Dec.	
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	21st Nov.	26th Dec.	
G. "MENTOR"	28th Nov.	1st Jan.	
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	14th Dec.	8th Jan.	
G. "PYRRHUS"	13th Dec.	17th Dec.	
G. "TANTALUS"	Sailed	21st Jan.	
G. "CLYTENEUS"	21st Dec.	25th Jan.	

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S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
* Unscheduled.

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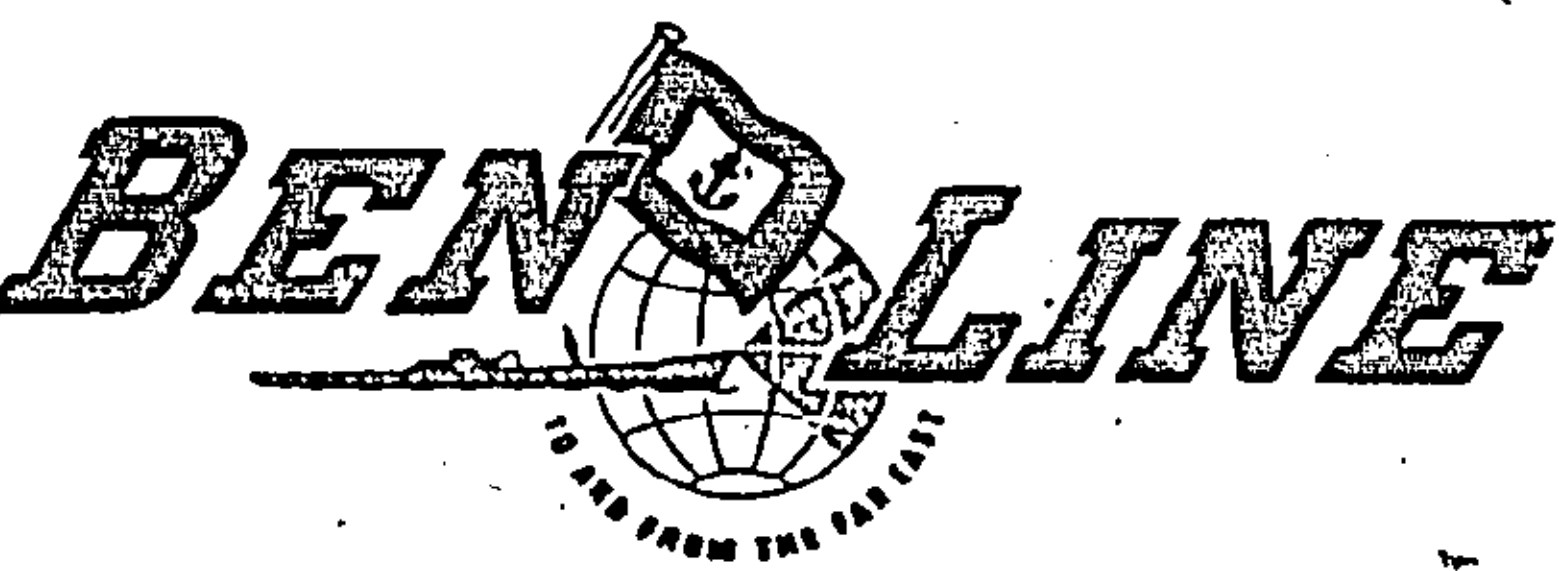
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"HAINAN"	22nd Dec.	
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"BENVENUE"	U.K. via Singapore	13th Dec.
"BENLAVERS"	do	on or abt. 1st Jan.
"BENMOH"	do	12th Jan.
"BENATTOW"	do	17th Jan.
"BENRINNES"	do	23rd Jan.
"BENBUACHAN"	do	29th Jan.
"BENBRACKIE"	do	6th Feb.
"BENCLUICH"	do	14th Feb.

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"BENATTOW"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg	21st Jan.
"BENVENUE"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hull	17th Dec.
"BENCLUICH"	do	18th Dec.
"BENMOH"	Genoa, London, Antwerp, Hamburg & Hull	15th Jan.
"BENRINNES"	Havre, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg	30th Jan.
"BENLAVERS"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Rotterdam & Antwerp	5th Jan.
"BENBUACHAN"	do	3rd Feb.

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Third Test Match

THERE ARE NO GENUINE CLAIMS ON THE HAZZARD SHIELD

By "RECORDER"

The English Residents of this Colony—though one member of the Eleven may be suspected of being Welsh and another Irish—draw with the Australian Residents in the annual Hazzard Shield match at Chater Road yesterday.

The Third Test thus did not decide definitely on any claim to the Hazzard Shield as England won the first and Australia the second. The Fourth Test will be played next season and the Fifth in 1952. A new series starts the following year.

The Australians, led by Neville Oliver, depended on very much the same team that won last year and their faith in it was quite justified. They were short of two of the players they had wanted for the team—E. C. Fincher and R. S. Lin—but that was not their fault.

The Australians deserved to win and they scored a moral victory. They were up against an England XI that could only have been improved by the addition of Alce Pearce and possibly Captain Harding and one or two Seaborn.

One of the Australians told me that his only claim to being from Down Under was the fact that he had actually been to Sydney, but then again he may have been trying for a leg-pull. He looks Australian enough with a genuine weather-beaten pioneer look about him.

TEST SPIRIT

As usual, the Australian reluctance was heavy on their batsmen and they put up an excellent show against some of the best bowling that has been seen this season from Dick Corfield and Roger Cull. There was considerable Test spirit in the match and it is developing into one of the best shows of the cricket season.

England's performance against Australia bowling that lost its effectiveness after Tommy Mahon's first 10 overs can be passed over. Williams' top score of 62 for England included 11 fours and was the usual puzzling display one expects from him.

A feature of the match was the hurricane 45 in 15 minutes by Harry Owen-Hughes and Roger Cull for the seventh wicket, but England's runs came at a much slower rate than the Australians' and against a very much weaker attack.

The Australians scored nearly 160 after two hours as against England's 135. They lost two wickets in the first 15 minutes, to both George Hong Choy and Tony Weller losing their leg stump to Corfield, and then came a partnership between Noel Arthy and R. G. Craig that lasted 70 minutes and put on 90 runs.

The partnership was featured by some of the smartest run-stealing seen in a long time and it was up against bowlers who were always dangerous.

Craig was the more aggressive of the two, having also more of the bowling, but Arthy's 58 in 85 minutes was chanceless. Against tight fielding, that spread out after the partnership really got going, it included only six fours.

Craig's 85 included eight fours and a six that could have surprised two workmen crawling about the east face of the new Bank of China building. He was dropped once by Corfield at point with the score at 110 and later in the innings by Williams in the same position. Arthy was out as 125 to a catch by Corfield off Cull at deep mid-off. Oliver helped bring the score up to 160 before being bowled by Cull, the partnership lasting 32 minutes.

Lindsay Ride collared the bowling when he went in with four wickets down and in eight sparkling minutes put on 11 runs of a partnership of 13, most of these off Corfield with his famed glance to leg. Corfield had to break one of the balls to get him out.

Tom Mahon stayed for an even more glorious nine, all over the field, and was caught by Ball at deep mid-off when he skied one from Cull. That made 198 for six wickets and there was no further score.

The Australians had scored 108 runs in 155 minutes, which was a grand effort against some of the best bowling of the season.

TEST SCORES
English Residents
L. F. Stokes b Weller 33
D. E. Silbey b Weller 0
P. V. Dodge b Craig 20
J. Williams run out 63
R. E. Heynath b Arthy 31
G. Hong Choy b Weller 31
K. Ball b Craig 0
R. S. Cull not out 27
G. Taylor not out 9
Extras 22
Total (for seven wickets) dec. 228

G. H. P. Fitchard and R. C. Corfield did not bat.
Fall of wickets 1/12, 2/35, 3/35, 4/130, 5/165, 6/165, 7/210.

Bowling Analysis
O M R W
T. P. Mahon 19 2 46 0
Weller 17 4 61 3

France Wins Rugby League Match
Bordeaux, Dec. 11.
France defeated Britain by 10 points to three in an international Rugby League match here yesterday. Associated Press.

Recrelo declared at 136 runs for six wickets, which was a dangerous declaration. However, they wanted to win and the declaration was more than justified by what followed.

Four only of Craigengower's batsmen got into the runs. Ragl, who knocked up 17, touched his best form to date, and Kermani scored nine runs to be the third Craigengower batsman with a hundred runs for the season while another five who should have 150 by now are still short of three figures.

Gerry Gosano took six of the Craigengower wickets for 21 runs.

KCC DOUBLE

Kowloon Cricket Club scored a double victory over Royal Navy, winning the Senior League game away by seven wickets and the Junior League game on their own ground by 57 runs.

In the Senior match, Navy were all out for 52 to Robbie Lee (5 for 12) and Willie Davidson (4 for 25). Wee Willie was the man of the match, also carrying his bat for 36 of KCC's 58 runs.

In the Junior match, KCC put on 140 runs for eight wickets, despite another fine performance from one of the Second Division's bowlers of the year, H. Greenslade, who took six wickets for 31 runs.

Navy Juniors were all out for 89 to A. L. Ricketts (4 for 13) and D. G. White (4 for 29). E. Noise (6 for 20) and G. Collins (4 for 29) brought victory to the Dockyard against the highly-placed RAF 2nd XI by 25 runs. Dockyard, batting first, had scored 78.

The thunder was stolen from Noise by Lt. S. D. Rendall of Army, who took seven wickets for two runs against University Juniors, reducing the season's low for an innings from 12 to 10. Here of the match was S. L. Ma, last man in, who carried his bat for two runs and was in a last wicket stand of three. Army, of course, won by 10 wickets.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

FIRST DIVISION					
	P	W	D	L	Pts
Scorpions	9	6	3	—	27
Army	8	4	4	—	20
Optimists	8	4	2	2	18
RAF	7	3	1	3	13
Recrelo	7	2	4	1	12
KCC	6	2	3	1	12
IRC	6	2	3	1	11
Royal Navy	5	2	3	—	8
CCC	5	1	3	5	7
University	5	1	2	5	6

SECOND DIVISION					
	P	W	D	L	Pts
Army	10	6	2	2	33
Police	10	6	2	2	26
RAF	9	5	2	2	22
Recrelo	9	5	1	3	21
KGVS	10	5	—	5	20
KCC	10	3	2	5	14
CCC	8	3	1	4	13
Royal Navy	10	3	1	6	13
IRC	8	3	—	5	12
Dockyard	9	3	—	6	12
University	9	1	—	8	4

Easy Wins For Djurgardens And Hongkong

Manila, Dec. 10.

Manila's soccer season has barely started and after a nine months' layoff, local sides are not yet able to offer serious opposition to better-trained visitors.

The Hongkong and Swedish teams, the first visitors this season, barely warmed up here this evening in games against local sides.

Playing against a National Collegiate side, Hongkong won by five goals to one. They led by 3-0 at halftime. Hongkong's goals were scored by Mok Chun-wah, Yau Chek-yin, Chu Wing-keung and Lee Chun-fat, who scored twice.

The Swedes beat the Manila Turbina Terminal selection by eight goals to nil. The half time score was 4-0.—Reuter.

"Sugar Ray" To Fight German

Frankfurt, Dec. 11.

Sugar Ray Robinson, World Middleweight Boxing Champion, now on a tour of Europe, is to fight in Frankfurt on Christmas Day.

In a telegram to the Associated Press, George Gainford, Robinson's manager, said that the brilliant negro boxer will meet the German, Hans Stretz, of Erlangen.

It will be Stretz's first non-German opponent, but the rugged 23-year-old German will probably have several pounds advantage on the day of the fight.

Robinson scored a four-round knockout last night over Luo van Dam, Dutch Middleweight Champion, at Brussels. Van Dam's manager claimed that the American had fouled his fighter.—Associated Press.

Swedish Athlete Leaves For New Zealand

Stockholm, Dec. 11.

The Swedish half-miler, Ingvar Bengtsson, today starts on one of the longest trips ever made by a Swedish athlete.

Bengtsson has been invited to several athletic meetings in New Zealand in connection with the Centenary Games being held at Christchurch from December 26. He will make the trip by air and is expected to arrive in Christchurch on December 19.—Associated Press.

Juan Galvez Wins The Argentine Grand Prix

Buenos Aires, Dec. 10.

The Argentine driver, Juan Galvez, in a Ford, today won the Argentine Grand Prix road race, one of the most grueling car races in the world.

He covered the 5,780 kilometer course in 47 hrs. 24 mins., 42-2/5 secs. at an average speed of 121,823 kilometers per hour.

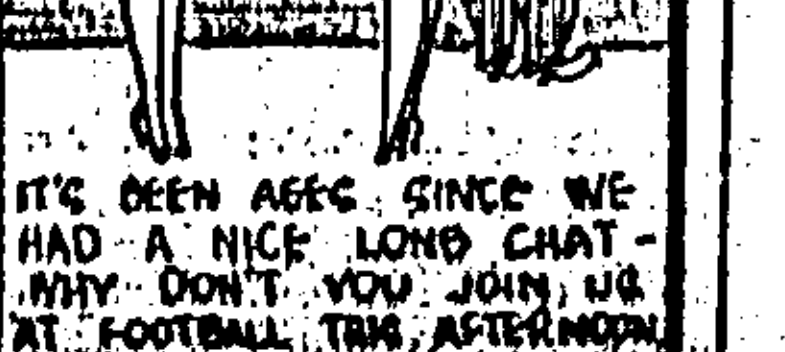
The race was over a course which passed through a swampy sub-tropical area to the fertile plains of the Pampas and through the snow-capped Andes.—Reuter.

Commonwealth v. Holkar

Indore, Dec. 10.

The Commonwealth touring team gained a first innings lead of 75 runs over Holkar here today. They were all out 40 minutes after lunch for 223 runs in reply to Holkar's total of 148 runs.

By the close Holkar had made 100 for two wickets in their second innings. The match ends tomorrow.—Reuter.



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s.s. "CANTON"	10th March	10th April	
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s.s. "CANTON"	11th May	11th June	

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s.s. "OLINDA"	due 23rd Dec.	from Japan for Straits, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & P. Gulf.

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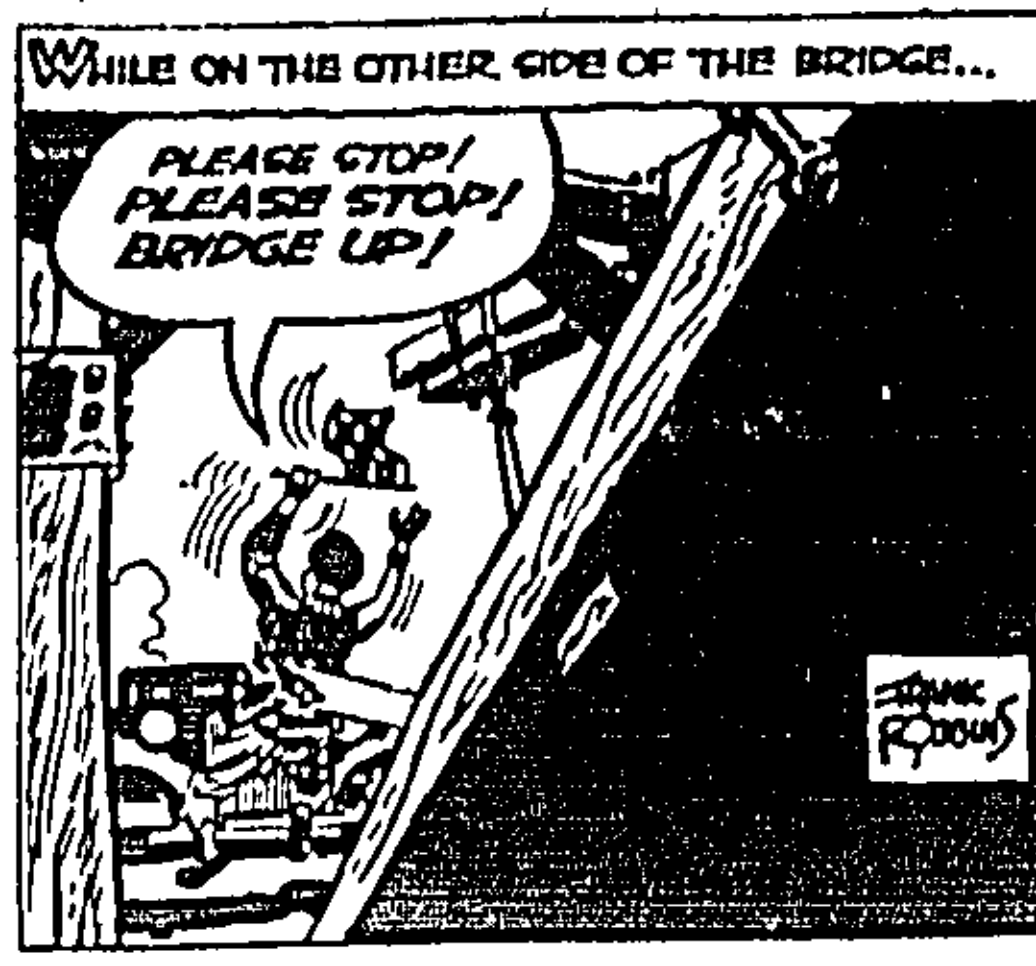
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##

JOHNNY HAZARD



By Frank Robbins

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

SOMEONE asked me what actually occurs when ten is blended. It is fortunate that the seeker of information hit on me, as what I don't know about tea-blending would fill forty volumes.

However, the main point is that it is not a question many seem to think of smelling and chewing every single leaf of tea in a pile. The blender works to an average, smelling handfuls of the stuff, and putting them down in smaller heaps. The assistant blender smells smaller handfuls, chewing an occasional leaf, and selects the different kinds, which he puts in a heap remote from the others. This heap is then smelled, scrutinised, and tasted by the final selection after working out percentages with a delicate machine called the Thensincin-decimeter. This registers leaf content, weight and scent in parallel columns, by a small needle attached to a ring. If I can be of any further hindrance, I shall be overjoyed.

A passing thought
I THINK it was Longfellow who said, "If you are going in for weight-lifting, the first thing is to decide what is worth lifting." The words came back to me when I read about the famous Mr. Sugrue, of Killorglin, County Kerry. He picks up with his teeth a chair containing a fourteen-stone man playing an accordion. If I were an impresario I would gather together a team of lifters and an orchestra. As far as I know no orchestra has ever played while held aloft in mid-air by the teeth of strong men. Many people who take no notice of music would, by this means, be attracted to it.

Preparing for the rush
A QUESTION is already inflaming many brains—where on earth are

- the hundreds of millions of visitors to the Exhibition going to be housed? Here are some suggestions—
1. A huge camp in the Lake District.
 2. Bring the Fleet up the Thames as far as it will go, and let the visitors live aboard.
 3. Use billiard tables, box-rooms and telephone-boxes in the big hotels.
 4. Throw open Government offices.
 5. Put more seats on the Embankment.
 6. Erect huts in one-way streets.

YOUR BIRTHDAY STELLA

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11

If you are born today, the stars have given you a wide variety of talents. Although you may easily lean toward the artistic or musical professions, you also have a good head for business and know how to make a paying proposition out of everything you undertake. You save your pennies—and as everyone knows, this is a quick way to make an easy dollar!

You are fearless in facing any obligation. If given a difficult job to do, you, without hesitation, will do it thoroughly and correctly, no matter how much trouble it may take. You give meticulous attention to detail.

You enjoy travel and will probably visit many lands during your lifetime. You are an excellent public speaker and

could lecture well on your journeyings. You are an inveterate conversationalist and tend to become the centre of any group.

You must guard against worrying about trifles. You stew over things that probably will never happen. Learn not to look ahead for trouble. Take care of each day's problem as it arises and all will be well. Somewhat hot-tempered, you are apt to say things you are sorry for afterwards and don't scatter your interests and energies too widely. Concentration on one thing at a time will hasten success.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Accept criticism, if warranted, with grace. But hold to your original plans if proved right.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Be co-operative with others. Don't live too much in the past. Take care of the present first.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Emotions can bring tensions in personal relationships unless you are careful.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—If there is an unexpected change, adjust as easily and quickly as possible. Avoid fault finding.

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 20)—Today's benefits come from following the lead of another. Show co-operation in all you undertake.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Don't be extravagant in personal pleasures just now. Relax but hold to the budget.

GEMINI (May 22-June 22)—Progressive initiative really counts today. Don't be a stick-in-the mud! Originality pays off.

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—Your own ideas are likely to be those which pay the best dividends. Think and work independently now.

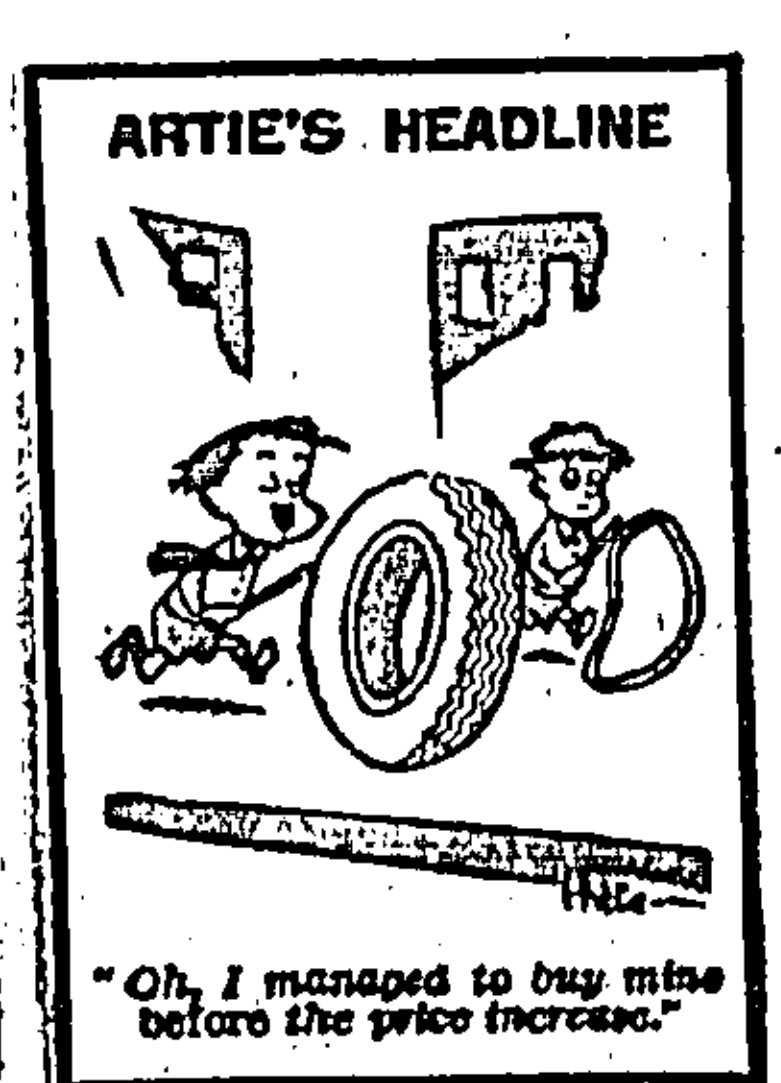
LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Intuitions can be a real help. Make plans ahead and then stick to them. Be firm.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 22)—Facts, rather than emotions, are the trustworthy indicator of what to do now. Write letters.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—First impressions prove important to your future. Make a good one today. Don't argue.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Promote your ideas and see that you get exactly what you want now. Christmas shopping is favoured.

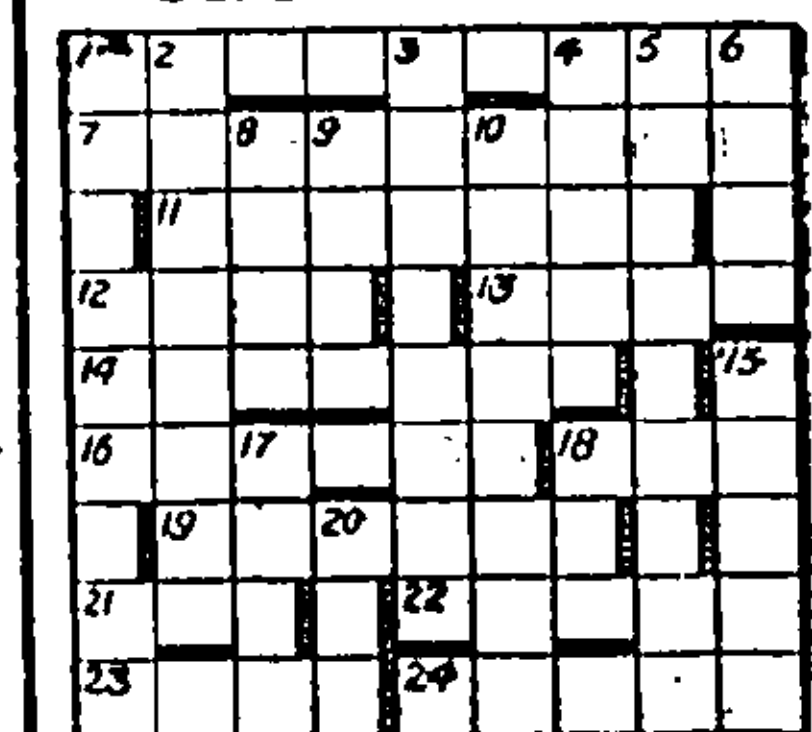
POCKET CARTOON



Check Your Knowledge

1. What U.S. State capital has the name of America's fourth president?
2. Is the larboard of a vessel the portside or the starboard?
3. What name is given to the young of the whale?
4. What is an iconoscope?
5. Name the largest of the Philippine Islands.
6. What was the title borne by the ancient rulers of Peru?

CROSSWORD



- Across
1. Garden guide you get from your book.
 2. You'll find Harry Coon in one.
 3. Braggart that he could make a box rest.
 4. Why leave early, he's allowed in the House anyway.
 5. You must do this to the glue before you can answer it.
 6. Dan and Neil in a mix up for a wum.
 7. If you do this you'll get less fruit.
 8. A word is Down.
 9. Obviously international cricketers have been.
 10. A coin from Rome.
 11. How a drone may recall a wibb.
 12. With its help you may make a splash.
 13. Remaining out of fashion these days.

- Down
1. Imagine a star rodeo providing them.
 2. Coated mowers no doubt.
 3. This sort of person does not quaver.
 4. A Mount.
 5. Surprised to find that had could be a dyer born.
 6. Proves Dan's not a bit.
 7. A word from Rome.
 8. Loud and harsh enough so have sent dirt.
 9. A name a word sort of people.
 10. This is a germ.
 11. Madden but not mope.
 12. This side is usually sandy.
 13. Solution of Saturday's puzzle. Across: Corrie, 5. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

- White, 9 pieces.
Solution to Saturday's Problem:
1. Q-K3, 1... P-K3; 2. R-B1, Q-K3; 3. R-B3, R-B3; 4. R-B3, R-B3; 5. R-B3, R-B3; 6. R-B3, R-B3; 7. R-B3, R-B3; 8. R-B3, R-B3; 9. R-B3, R-B3; 10. R-B3, R-B3; 11. R-B3, R-B3; 12. R-B3, R-B3; 13. R-B3, R-B3; 14. R-B3, R-B3; 15. R-B3, R-B3; 16. R-B3, R-B3; 17. R-B3, R-B3; 18. R-B3, R-B3; 19. R-B3, R-B3; 20. R-B3, R-B3; 21. R-B3, R-B3; 22. R-B3, R-B3; 23. R-B3, R-B3; 24. R-B3, R-B3; 25. R-B3, R-B3; 26. R-B3, R-B3; 27. R-B3, R-B3; 28. R-B3, R-B3; 29. R-B3, R-B3; 30. R-B3, R-B3; 31. R-B3, R-B3; 32. R-B3, R-B3; 33. R-B3, R-B3; 34. R-B3, R-B3; 35. R-B3, R-B3; 36. R-B3, R-B3; 37. R-B3, R-B3; 38. R-B3, R-B3; 39. R-B3, R-B3; 40. R-B3, R-B3; 41. R-B3, R-B3; 42. R-B3, R-B3; 43. R-B3, R-B3; 44. R-B3, R-B3; 45. R-B3, R-B3; 46. R-B3, R-B3; 47. R-B3, R-B3; 48. R-B3, R-B3; 49. R-B3, R-B3; 50. R-B3, R-B3; 51. R-B3, R-B3; 52. R-B3, R-B3; 53. R-B3, R-B3; 54. R-B3, R-B3; 55. R-B3, R-B3; 56. R-B3, R-B3; 57. R-B3, R-B3; 58. R-B3, R-B3; 59. R-B3, R-B3; 60. R-B3, R-B3; 61. R-B3, R-B3; 62. R-B3, R-B3; 63. R-B3, R-B3; 64. R-B3, R-B3; 65. R-B3, R-B3; 66. R-B3, R-B3; 67. R-B3, R-B3; 68. R-B3, R-B3; 69. R-B3, R-B3; 70. R-B3, R-B3; 71. R-B3, R-B3; 72. R-B3, R-B3; 73. R-B3, R-B3; 74. R-B3, R-B3; 75. R-B3, R-B3; 76. R-B3, R-B3; 77. R-B3, R-B3; 78. R-B3, R-B3; 79. R-B3, R-B3; 80. R-B3, R-B3; 81. R-B3, R-B3; 82. R-B3, R-B3; 83. R-B3, R-B3; 84. R-B3, R-B3; 85. R-B3, R-B3; 86. R-B3, R-B3; 87. R-B3, R-B3; 88. R-B3, R-B3; 89. R-B3, R-B3; 90. R-B3, R-B3; 91. R-B3, R-B3; 92. R-B3, R-B3; 93. R-B3, R-B3; 94. R-B3, R-B3; 95. R-B3, R-B3; 96. R-B3, R-B3; 97. R-B3, R-B3; 98. R-B3, R-B3; 99. R-B3, R-B3; 100. R-B3, R-B3.

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

George's Big Heart Saves Him Again

BY OSWALD JACOBY

"THE time has come," said Generous George, "to show the stuff we're made of. The man who helps his fellow creature is the man worthwhile and all that sort of thing."

"Cut out the gab and play bridge," growled West. "That's very unkind of you," said George. "But hold on, I'll now give you two tricks in the very suit that you opened."

West had opened the deuce of spades against Generous George's contract of three no-trump. George played the ten of spades from dummy since there was a chance that West had led from the queen-jack (in which case dummy's ten would win the first trick). When East played the jack, George took the ace of spades because he did not want East to switch to clubs.

George could now count on winning two spades and six diamonds. If he tried to set up a club as his ninth trick, West would continue spades, and would easily make two clubs, two spades, and the ace of hearts. If George tried to set up a heart as his ninth trick, the opponents might (and

would) run the entire suit against him.

A lesser player would have found no way out of this dilemma. In George's case, however, the generosity for which he is famous came to his rescue.

He led a diamond to the dummy, cashed the king of spades, and returned a diamond to his own hand. Since the diamonds split 2-2, it was clear that West had no more cards in that suit. George could therefore afford to lead a spade, allowing West to take his remaining cards in that suit.

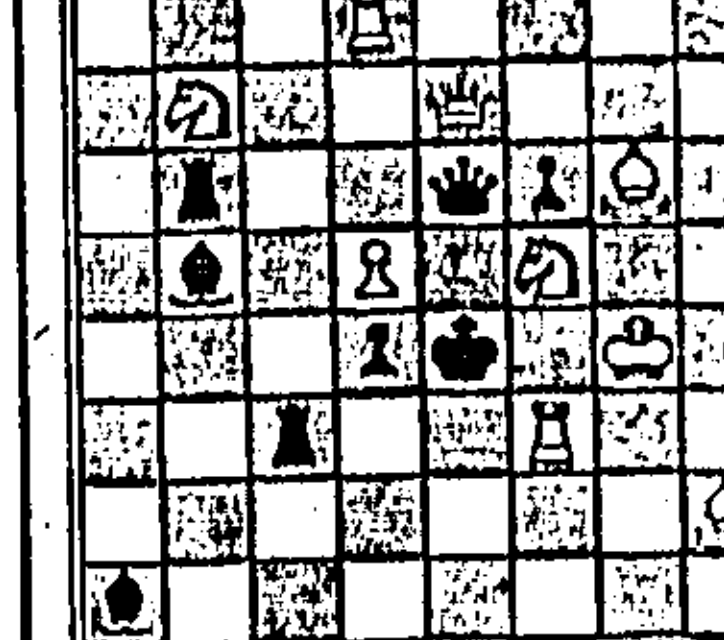
George could be reasonably sure that West had started with a four-card spade suit. After all, he had opened the bidding with one club, which he probably would not have done if he had held a five-card spade suit. Moreover, West had opened the deuce of spades, which would indicate a four-card suit unless West happened to be trying to deceive a declarer. It was a little too much to expect that West had been deceptive in both the bidding and the opening lead.

George was perfectly right of course. West had started with only four spades. When he had taken his queen and nine of spades, he had to switch either to hearts or to clubs. In either case he had to let George make a king in the suit that was attacked. George could then run the rest of dummy's diamonds, making his contract.

CHESS PROBLEM

By R. S. LEWMANN

Black, 3 pieces.



White, 9 pieces.
Solution to Saturday's Problem:
1. Q-K3, 1... P-K3; 2. R-B1, Q-K3; 3. R-B3, R-B3; 4. R-B3, R-B3; 5. R-B3, R-B3; 6. R-B3, R-B3; 7. R-B3, R-B3; 8. R-B3, R-B3; 9. R-B3, R-B3; 10. R-B3, R-B3; 11. R-B3, R-B3; 12. R-B3, R-B3; 13. R-B3, R-B3; 14. R-B3, R-B3; 15. R-B3, R-B3; 16. R-B3, R-B3; 17. R-B3, R-B3; 18. R-B3, R-B3; 19. R-B3, R-B3; 20. R-B3, R-B3; 21. R-B3, R-B3; 22. R-B3, R-B3; 23. R-B3, R-B3; 24. R-B3, R-B3; 25. R-B3, R-B3; 26. R-B3, R-B3; 27. R-B3, R-B3; 28. R-B3, R-B3; 29. R-B3, R-B3; 30. R-B3, R-B3; 31. R-B3, R-B3; 32. R-B3, R-B3; 33. R-B3, R-B3; 34. R-B3, R-B3; 35. R-B3, R-B3; 36. R-B3, R-B3; 37. R-B3, R-B3; 38. R-B3, R-B3; 39. R-B3, R-B3; 40. R-B3, R-B3; 41. R-B3, R-B3; 42. R-B3, R-B3; 43. R-B3, R-B3; 44. R-B3, R-B3; 45. R-B3, R-B3; 46. R-B3, R-B3; 47. R-B3, R-B3; 48. R-B3, R-B3; 49. R-B3, R-B3; 50. R-B3, R-B3; 51. R-B3, R-B3; 52. R-B3, R-B3; 53. R-B3, R-B3; 54. R-B3, R-B3; 55. R-B3, R-B3; 56. R-B3, R-B3; 57. R-B3, R-B3; 58. R-B3, R-B3; 59. R-B3, R-B3; 60. R-B3, R-B3; 61. R-B3, R-B3; 62. R-B3, R-B3; 63. R-B3, R-B3; 64. R-B3, R-B3; 65. R-B3, R-B3; 66. R-B3, R-B3; 67. R-B3, R-B3; 68. R-B3, R-B3; 69. R-B3, R-B3; 70. R-B3, R-B3; 71. R-B3, R-B3; 72. R-B3, R-B3; 73. R-B3, R-B3; 74. R-B3, R-B3; 75. R-B3, R-B3; 76. R-B3, R-B3; 77. R-B3, R-B3; 78. R-B3, R-B3; 79. R-B3, R-B3; 80. R-B3, R-B3; 81. R-B3, R-B3; 82. R-B3, R-B3; 83. R-B3, R-B3; 84. R-B3, R-B3; 85. R-B3, R-B3; 86. R-B3, R-B3; 87. R-B3, R-B3; 88. R-B3, R-B3; 89. R-B3, R-B3; 90. R-B3, R-B3; 91. R-B3, R-B3; 92. R-B3, R-B3; 93. R-B3, R-B3; 94. R-B3, R-B3; 95. R-B3, R-B3; 96. R-B3, R-B3; 97. R-B3, R-B3; 98. R-B3, R-B3; 99. R-B3, R-B3; 100. R-B3, R-B3.

ABORIGINAL BOY ARTIST WINS FAME IN U.K.

By Joan Erskine

London, Dec. 1. A singular honour falls to an aboriginal boy in the New Year. Parnoll Dampster, 14 years old, will then have a large landscape drawn by him in crayon when he was 13, exhibited at the annual exhibition of the Pastel Society in London, as an outstanding example of juvenile art.

The picture is one of many drawn by aboriginal children from the native settlement of Carrolup, 175 miles from Perth, Western Australia. They are on show in the Kingsweil House Hall, in London's West End. Brought here by Mrs Florence Rutter earlier in the year, they are being shown in their entirety for the first time.

The picture chosen by the Pastel Society, whose show opens on January 11, is a landscape in unusual and delicate shades of blue and lemon with a river running through the centre, and aborigines, kangaroos, and exquisitely drawn trees silhouetted against the background.

Many of the pictures have been sold at prices ranging from three guineas upwards. Lady Stolt, the well-known portrait painter, has bought five already. One has been bought for presentation to the wife of Sir Stamford, the I.Q. (Intelligence Quotient) expert who has much to do with aboriginals, and who expects to return to Australia in the new year. Lady Hicks will take her picture with her.

HER AMBITION

By selling some of the pictures, with the proviso that they will be lent for future exhibitions if required, Mrs Rutter hopes to raise funds to alter her ultimate ambition—the founding of an art school in Australia for aboriginals, with the administration handled by the boys themselves. She is confident that a world market can be created for their pictures.

On a board in the exhibition hall are press cuttings from all parts of the world expressing amazement at the high quality of the children's work. Immediately after Mrs Rutter's first exhibition in Overseas House, London, British newspapers and magazines were quick to recognise the genius of these untalented children. One of the most important weekly

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS' CASE-BOOK

(Continued from Page 6)

shall put them aside and get at the truth, and I am sure the jury will assist me.

I had been right. No explanation was forthcoming. Not one of the thousands of documents could afford any explanation at all of what had been done.

It is true that the case dragged on, but from the first moment of the attempted explanation it was quite obvious that only one question was present to the minds of the jury: "When are we going to hear from Mr Oppenheimer's own lips his explanation of his certificate?"

The jury never heard. Instead, there were conversations behind the scenes.

The defendants said Mr Oppenheimer had become unwell. The Syndicate were anxious to make good any loss the Company had suffered, but they could not consent to pay only in the action for an account, and not in an action charging them with fraud.

Mr Coen did not mind in which action they paid as long as they paid.

The Syndicate asked him how much he wanted. He replied, exactly the sum he had always claimed.

Enough

They offered him a much smaller amount; Mr Coen refused.

I am afraid the Syndicate found Mr Coen quite a skilful bargainer, for he obtained the precise sum he required.

The action had lasted ten days, and we were only at the beginning; the inquiry into Mr Oppenheimer's certificate had lasted only five minutes, but it had been enough.

When I had first announced to my clients that I was going to risk everything on that one small point, they were much perturbed and gravely anxious. But I often wonder what would have happened if I had not decided to run the risk.

TOMORROW:

The Case of The Three Sisters

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ARRIVALS		
"AURAY"	from Japan	19th Dec.
"BEAUVAIS"	from Europe	20th Dec.
SAILINGS		
PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE		
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	to Marseilles via Manila	10th Jan.
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	to Yokohama & Kobe	28th Jan.
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	to Marseilles via Manila	8th Feb.
FREIGHT SERVICE		
"AURAY"	N. Africa & Europe	20th Dec.
"ST NAZAIRE"	N. Africa & Europe	20th Dec.
"BEAUVAIS"	N. Africa & Europe	15th Feb.
for		
PORT SAID, TUNIS, MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, ORAN, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.		
"AURAY"	to Saigon	20th Dec.
"BEAUVAIS"	to Saigon	24th Dec.
"LECONTE DE LISLE"	to Marseilles via Saigon	5th Jan.

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AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

ST. GEORGE'S BLDG.		PHONE 2817/5.
TO HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN		
"PRESIDENT WILSON"	Arr. Dec. 19	Sails Dec. 20
"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	Arr. Jan. 13	Sails Jan. 13
TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES via JAPAN		
"PRESIDENT PIERCE"	Arr. Dec. 13	Sails Dec. 14
TO NEW YORK, BALTIMORE AND BOSTON via PACIFIC COAST AND PANAMA		
"DARTMOUTH VICTORY"	Arr. Dec. 12	Sails Dec. 13
ROUND-THE-WORLD		
Via Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Ceylon, Bombay, Karachi, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Marseilles, Genoa, New York & Boston.		
"MOUNT DAVIS"	Arr. Dec. 16	Sails Dec. 17

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Dec. 28th 1950	Dec. 30th 1950

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Senator's Attack On MacArthur

Washington, Dec. 10. Senator Harley Kilgore (Democrat, West Virginia) proposed today that General Dwight Eisenhower be named overall commander of the Allied forces in the Pacific and in Western Europe.

He coupled his proposal with a demand for the dismissal of General MacArthur, as Pacific commander, saying, "There is no place for sentiment in the selection or retention of men in positions which affect the lives of us all."

General Eisenhower's name has been put forward for appointment as supreme commander of the United Western European defence force being raised by the 12 Atlantic Pact powers, but since the European command will be under the Atlantic Pact and the Korean command is under the full United Nations, it was not clear how a single commander could hold both positions.

Senator Kilgore said General Eisenhower's appointment as commander for both the European and Pacific areas would do much to strengthen unity at home and to promote co-operation among America's

P. I. L.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SINGAPORE, JAVA PORTS AND MACASSAR	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"VAN HEUTSZ"	14th Dec.	18th Dec.
"NIEUW HOLLAND"	21st Dec.	25th Dec.
"TISADANA"	22nd Dec.	2nd Jan. '51
"TASMANIA"	23rd Dec.	11th Jan. '51
"TUTJALENGKA"	24th Jan. '51	

* Only to Singapore, Penang & B. Dell.

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA and SOUTH AMERICA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TIPODOK"	12th Dec.	11th Dec.
"TIKAMPEK"	In Port	8th Jan. '51
"RUYS"	18th Dec.	9th Mar. '51
"BOISSEVAIN"	19th Jan. '51	9th Feb. '51
"TIPIANAS"	20th Jan. '51	

Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"LANGLASSCOT"	15th Dec.	24th Dec.
"MARIEKERK"	15th Dec.	11th Jan. '51
"MELISKERK"	Mid Jan. '51	10th Feb. '51

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"LANGLASSCOT"	22nd Dec.	10th Dec.
"MARIEKERK"	7th Jan. '51	Mid Jan. '51
"MELISKERK"	9th Feb. '51	

Through D/L issued to
Mediterranean and Northern
European Ports.

‡ not calling at Manila

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A Quiet Week In London

London, Dec. 10.
The Stock Exchange went into semi-retirement this week under the stress of the international situation.

The official record of the dealings for the week was 34,503, which showed a fall of 10,000 compared with the previous week, which was the lowest since Sept. 8. Much business done was of a technical nature, mostly aimed at keeping the books level since it had seemed obvious that almost any hour a statement might come from Washington or there might be some development in Korea to alter the whole picture.

Gold shares, which had steadily declined since the outbreak of the war in Korea, were the steadiest section of the market this week. This was probably because of the shake-out last week when "carry-over" facilities were refused to many speculators. The industrial market was bolstered up to a certain extent by a sharp rise in tramp shipping shares, and showed only a small average fall over the week.

With freight rates rocketing upward, shipping shares enjoyed a boom. China bonds also made a slight improvement over the week. The rubber share section had an uncomfortable time apart from a possible threat to the source of supply, the market had to contend with the Malayan export duty and possibility of a change in the American buying policy.—United Press.

Stockpiling Presenting Experts With Problems

(OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Dec. 10.
One of the problems facing the Anglo-American working party which was set up following the talks between Mr Attlee and President Truman on the economic implications of Western European defence programmes will be to decide to what extent American stockpiling purchases are depriving Western European industries of their "fair share" of raw materials. And having decided, to do something about it.

Few people would disagree in principle with the American stockpiling policy. Its purpose is to build up stocks to ensure that in the event of war American industries would not be handicapped by shortage of raw materials.

There is, however, a growing degree of resentment in Western European governmental and industrial circles over the rate at which the American stockpile is being accumulated.

The actual amounts of raw materials which the American stockpile aims to absorb have always been and remain a closely-guarded secret. But the following figures give some idea of the extent of this "non-commercial" demand which has upset the world markets.

It has been reported that the stockpile has already absorbed 400,000 (short) tons of copper. It aims to accumulate 2,500,000 tons—roughly the amount that is expected to be produced in the whole world during 1950.

The price of copper has increased by over 300 percent since 1939.

The stockpile is absorbing tin at an annual rate of between 50,000 and 60,000 tons a year. Its aim is to build up a stock of 250,000 tons—equivalent to about one and a half years' production at the present rate. The price of tin has increased by nearly 1,000 percent since 1939.

TOTAL OF 78 ITEMS
The stockpile also aims to accumulate 3,750,000 tons of manganese (2,750,000 tons more than it has so far); 1,000,000 tons of rubber (equal to more than half the total estimated world production of 1950); and to add 10,000,000 lbs of tungsten to its present reserves of 47,000,000 lbs.

The stockpile is also absorbing other scarce raw materials such as sisal, aluminium, zinc, nickel, cobalt, chrome and lead. The price of all these raw materials has increased considerably since 1939.

Altogether there are 78 items on the list of materials which are being stockpiled. The danger of this huge programme is twofold: it is largely responsible for the alarming rise in the price of certain raw materials and it is depriving industries of other countries in the Western Alliance of the means to carry out their own contribution to the common defence programme.

BRITAIN CO-OPERATES
The United States Government has taken strict measures to control civilian consumption of certain raw materials but the amounts thus set free have not been made available to other Western countries—they have merely been transferred to the stockpile. The fact that these controls have been imposed, however, makes it difficult for Americans to understand the European point of view.

Before the United States Government agrees to cut down its stockpiling purchases it will require evidence that Western European countries are themselves taking steps to control civilian consumption. So far as Britain is concerned these steps have now been taken. The Government this week ordered cuts in the consumption of zinc, copper, aluminium and nickel.

There is still room, however, for a much greater degree of co-operation in the allocation of essential raw materials to those countries which form the North Atlantic Alliance.

THE COLOMBO PLAN
Britain has taken the lead in making money available to finance the Colombo plan for economic development in south and south-east Asia by announcing the rate at which Sterling balances held by India and Ceylon will be released during the next six years.

Sterling balances held by India will be released at the rate of £35,000,000 for each of the six years covered by the plan, and Ceylon will be able to draw £21,000,000 of its Sterling balances during the period July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1957.

Negotiations with Pakistan regarding her Sterling balances are still proceeding and agreement is expected soon.

Although these announcements were undoubtedly designed to give the Colombo plan a flying start not everybody is satisfied that our economy can stand the strain of such large releases.

Countries to which releases are to be made will receive them in the form of capital goods to assist their development programmes. We are thus back to the old problem of "unrequited exports."

If world conditions were what we wished them to be these releases would not impose too great a burden on our economy. But it should be remembered that they will be drawn during a period when this country is actively rearming—and all the while the terms of trade are moving against us, necessitating even greater efforts to increase our exports. This is a three-way stretch may yet prove to be more than our economic fabric can stand.

Whether events prove we have bitten off more than we can chew or not, the fact remains that the gesture has been made and it is to be hoped that this British initiative will not be wasted. Refusal to enter into counter-claims for war expenditure by this country is proof of Britain's intention to translate the idea that was born at Colombo into action as soon as possible.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

The Stock Exchange had a patchy week following last week's wholesale marking down on war fears. The markets were hesitant awaiting events.

Brightest spot was in the shipping group where broadening demand for "tramp" issues resulted from rising freight rates. Gilt-edged showed a tendency to recover and last week's downward trend was reversed.

In the foreign bonds market Japanese issues were strong on news that the Japanese Government was seriously considering resumption of interest on external bonds but later there was a certain amount of profit-taking and prices closed below best.

Activity in the industrial shares market was again limited to selected issues and prices were generally at lower levels.

Rubber shares were weak on renewed fears of war in the Far East. These fears were also reflected in the weakness of tin shares.

Coppers were firm and oil shares regained some of last week's losses.

During the week Cadbury announced a £3,000,000 issue of four percent unsecured notes. The notes are to be placed privately and the money is required to finance company purchases of cocoa.

HONGKONG'S POSITION

Although reports that Hongkong merchants were selling vital war materials to Red China have been discounted here, they seem to have had a more receptive audience in the United States. American anxiety to prevent its own exports finding their way into Chinese Communist hands is understandable while Chinese troops are making war against the United Nations forces in Korea. If there does happen to be a leak it is still no more than a trickle.

But the restriction of exports to Hongkong presupposed that the local authorities have failed in their efforts to prevent the re-export of strategic materials from the Colony to the mainland. This is simply not true, as Mr E. G. A. Grimwood, the Hongkong Government's representative in London, has been at pains to point out during the last few weeks.

If trade is in fact restricted, Hongkong will suffer unnecessarily. Most of her raw materials imports from America are needed for local industry, and without them there will be grave dislocation of trade and possibly unemployment. As always, the wrong people will suffer.

JAPANESE RECOVERY

The remarkable recovery of Japanese industry is reflected in the world export figures for cotton piece goods. These figures show that Japan is now the world's largest exporter of these goods.

During the first nine months of this year Japan exported 863,000,000 square yards of cotton piece goods. This was more than four times its total exports for 1949 and was also

well above yearly totals of 1939 and 1939.

The second largest exporter of cotton piece goods was India with 750,000,000 square yards while Britain fell back to third place with exports totalling 500,000,000 square yards.

The British figures are nothing to be ashamed of. They represent more than a 100 percent increase over last year's total.

But British exporters are far more concerned about the Japanese figure. The Japanese industry has grown since 1946, when it exported only 200,000 square yards of cotton piece goods, into something of a monster in the eyes of Lancashire exporters.

While the world wants cotton piece goods the market is big enough for everybody. Sooner or later, however, the demand for these goods must return to a more normal level. What then? Will Japan revert to its pre-war practice and start undercutting prices? Time alone will tell.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$445,735. The day's business was as follows:

CLOSING PRICES WERE AS FOLLOWS:
CLOSING PRICES WERE AS FOLLOWS:
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CLOSING PRICES WERE AS FOLLOWS:

BANKS
HSBC Bank .. 1310 3 @ 1300
100 @ 1290
120 @ 1290

INSURANCES
Union .. 635
Asiatic .. 650 7000 @ 67150

SHIPPING
DOCKS, ETC.
Docks .. 13
Provident .. 1014
Shai Do .. 315

LAND, ETC.
HK Hotel .. 740 500 @ 750
500 @ 750

UTILITIES
Shai Land .. 110
Tram .. 1215 100 @ 1275
Star Ferry .. 80 100 @ 13
C. Light (C) 12.00 13 100 @ 13

C. Light (N) 8 814 1000 @ 814
XD, C.R. .. 1000 @ 1280
1000 @ 1280
1000 @ 1280

Electric .. 2814 27 200 @ 2650
400 @ 2615
100 @ 2615
200 @ 2615
400 @ 2615

Telephone .. 1014
INDUSTRIALS
Cement .. 1314
STORAGE, ETC.
Daisy .. 13 200 @ 1314
200 @ 1314
200 @ 1314

Dairy (N) .. 1175 300 @ 1114
Watson .. 2114 300 @ 2114
300 @ 2114
100 @ 2114

COTTONS
Ewo .. 214 2.65 1000 @ 214
2000 @ 2.65

New York Cotton
New York, Dec. 9.
Cotton futures today turned irregular after a firm start.

The market closed 25 points higher to three lower. All deliveries closed higher with the exception of nearby May.

Prices closed today, as follows—
Spot .. 43.00
December .. 41.50
March (1951) .. 41.25
May .. 40.75
July .. 40.75
October .. 40.75
December .. 40.75
March (1952) .. 36.43
May .. 36.25
—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

Sterling note (per £) .. 15.00
U.S. dollars (per \$1) .. 10.00
Indonesian guilders (per 100) .. 4.50
Siam ticals (per 100) .. 27.00
Singapore (Straits) .. 17.25
FIC plastras (per 100) .. 11.00

New York, Dec. 9.
Prices in the metal market here closed unchanged with the following exceptions:

Tin .. 100.00 per cent.
(higher) New York per lb. 141
—United Press.

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INDO-CHINA S.N. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO

"EASTERN QUEEN"	Singapore & Calcutta 11 a.m.	12th Dec.
"PRONTO"	Tientsin	14th Dec.
"WINGSANG"	Keelung	15th Dec.
"KUTSANG"	Yokohama, Nagoya & Kobe	16th Dec.
"CHUNSBANG"	Tientsin	17th Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM

"PRONTO"	Tientsin	11th Dec.
"WINGSANG"	Keelung	13th Dec.
"KUTSANG"	Calcutta & Straits	13th Dec.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading for MADRAS & PONDICHERY via Singapore and for KUDAT, JESSELTON, LABUAN, TAWAU, LAHAD DATU & SEMPORNA via Gandakan.

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE LTD.

SAILINGS TO

"KAFIRISTAN"	Lao, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide	14th Dec.
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(Limited Passenger Accommodation Available)

ARRIVALS FROM

"KAFIRISTAN"	Japan	13th Dec.
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Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to Tasmania, New Zealand and Pacific Island Ports.

GLEN LINE LTD.

SCHEDULED SAILINGS TO U.K. AND CONTINENT

"BRECONSHIRE"	Leads 23rd December, Sails 25th December, for Straits, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, London, Rotterdam/Antwerp, Hamburg & Antwerp. Due London 1st February.
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"GLENEARN"	Leads 4th January, Sails 8th January for Straits, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Tangier, Casablanca, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam/Antwerp, Hamburg. Due London 14th February.
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(Carriers option to proceed via other ports to load/discharge cargo)

SCHEDULED ARRIVALS FROM LONDON

"GLENEARN"	Leave London	Due H.K.
"GLENGARRY"	Sailed	14th Dec.
"RADNORSHIRE"	Sailed	24th Dec.
	5th Dec.	10th Jan.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE

"FLINTSHIRE"	Sailed	15th Dec.
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	Sailed	20th Jan.

(All outward vessels accept cargo for Japan)

PRINCE LINE LTD.

ARRIVALS FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC PORTS

"BRITISH PRINCE"	Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Due H.K.
"EASTERN PRINCE"	Sailed	Sailed	12th Dec.
	Sailed	6th Dec.	2nd Jan.

EAST COAST, CANADA & U.S.A. via SUEZ

"BRITISH PRINCE"	Leads 12 Dec., for Wanshi, Philippines, Java, Singapore, Straits, Colombo, Halifax, Boston and New York. Vessel may call at Saigon and Siam.
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"EASTERN PRINCE"	Leads 2nd Jan., for Wanshi, Philippines, Java, Saigon and Siam subject to inducement, Straits, Colombo, Halifax, Boston and New York.
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Cargo for St John (N.B.), Montreal and Bermuda with transshipment at Halifax or New York.

All the above subject to alteration without notice.
All intending passengers should register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.



ARRIVALS FROM SAN FRANCISCO

"PACIFIC TRANSPORT"	Sails S.F.	Due H.K.
"AMERICA TRANSPORT"	Sailed	20th Dec.
"CHINA TRANSPORT"	Sailed	27th Dec.
"PHILIPPINE TRANSPORT"	23rd Nov.	10th Jan.

TO KOBÉ, NAGOYA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, & LOS ANGELES

"PACIFIC TRANSPORT"	Sails H.K.	Due S.F.
	21st Dec.	19th Jan.

TO MANILA, CEBU, KOBÉ, NAGOYA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO

"CHINA TRANSPORT"	Sails H.K.	Due S.F.
	29th Dec.	30th Jan.

TO CEBU & LOS ANGELES

"AMERICA TRANSPORT"	Sails H.K.	Due L.A.
	27th Dec.	22nd Jan.

Through Bills of lading issued to any Port in North America & to South American Ports.

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"LAFAYETTE"	Sails about	11th Dec. 1950
"WAR HAWK"	Sails about	28th Dec. 1950

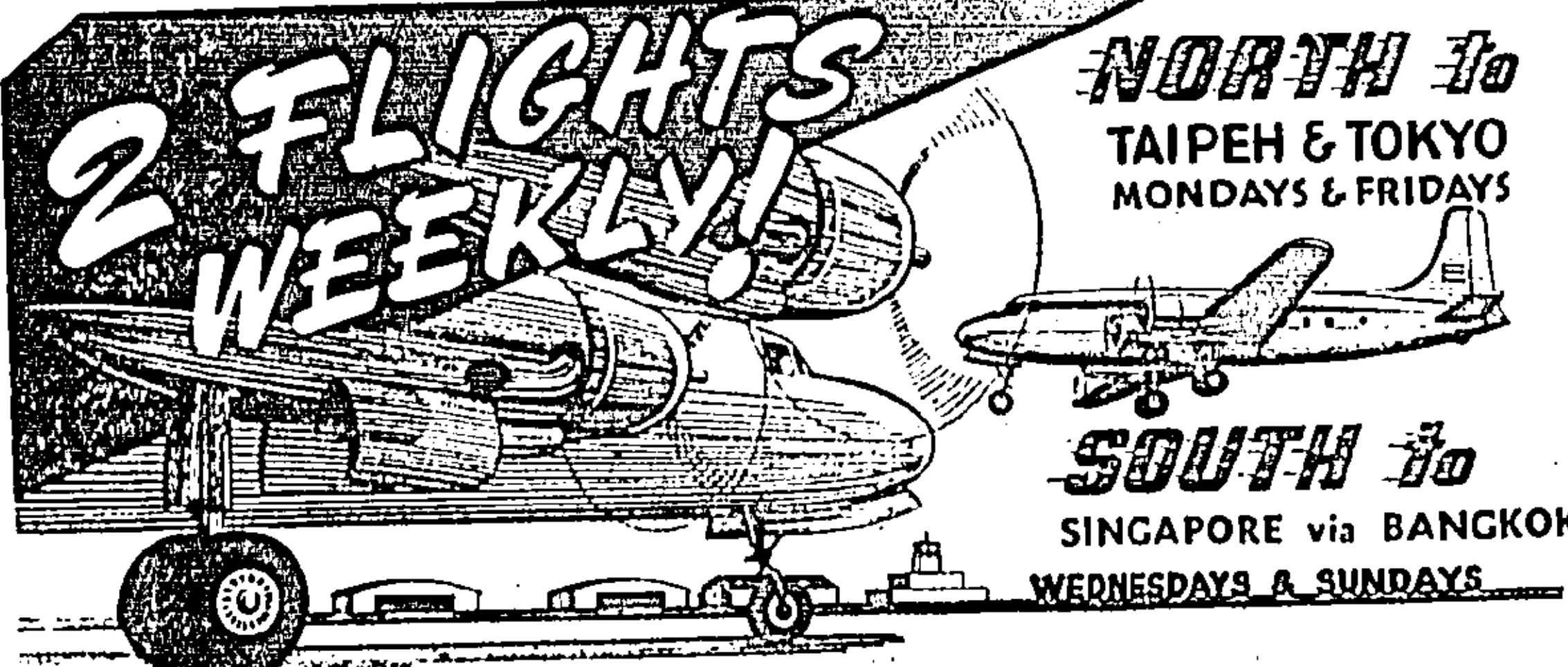
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"LAFAYETTE"	Sails about	15th Dec. 1950
"WAR HAWK"	Sails about	28th Dec. 1950

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(Transshipment cargo accepted for Jamaica, Havana and other Cuban Ports, also Venezuela.)

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